ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,893 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L HYDASPES	2084	600	G. Scrivener	14th Jan.
—NIZAM	2726	540	R. Haslewood	21st ,,
LSURAT	3143	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3582	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—SIAM	3041	600	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4073	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ASSAM	3058	500	J. F. Hassall	18th ,,
LTHAMES	4101	600	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4433	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—SIAM	3726	500	R. Haslewood	15th ,,
L CORMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3143	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.

TUESDAY.

M BENGAL ... 4759 ... 800 W. B. Andrews ... 24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Bombay to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
CORMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th Jan.1887
WORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	19th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Dec. 16, 1886.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	On or about	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. Bansoora	2880	About 12th	February, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
January 13, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 12th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Malacca" will sail as above on 19th instant. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 22nd instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Room.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Jask, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA ..... 1978 tons, about 18th March.
s.s. HEWZADA ..... 2072 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HAZARA ..... 2075 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 13, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge, for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
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CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary black Powder
46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.
Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE.

AFTER many years of experience in the requirements of Anglers in India, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are in a position to offer an unsurpassed assortment of FISHING TACKLE from the workshop of one of the best makers in England.
The Stock, which is in first-rate condition, and constantly renewed by fresh consignments, consists of—

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

THESE are the best Instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.
"One of these Trusses in which I was swimming in the sea for half an hour, and which (for experiment sake) I left untouched for two days, showed no sign of immersion."—Signed M.S.
Single Rs. 7. Double Rs. 13.
Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

KEMP & Co., Ld.;
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co's.
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
OR
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

			Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's	.....	each	6 8
Do.	do.	Cork-handled gent's	,, 7 8
Do.	do.	Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,, 14 0
Do.	do.	Champion match, Plain strung	,, 9 8
Do.	do.	do. double strung	,, 11 8
Do.	do.	do. cork handled	,, 10 8
Do.	Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra" the latest pattern		,, 10 0
Do.	The Demon Slazengers		,, 12 8
Do.	The Victor Forhams		,, 12 8
Do.	Ayres' Champion		,, 12 12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle			,, 2 0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India Rubber			,, 1 0
NET BAGS for Folding Tennis Balls			,, 1 0

		Rs. a.
BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled, Regulation	Per dozen	5 0
Do. best Flannel-covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size	,,	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	,,	9 8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced.	,,	12 0
Do. Ayres' do.	,,	12 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club		11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	,,	7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	Per pair	10 0

A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case 47 8

REGULATION BALL.
PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.
Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN TENNIS BALL,
Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.
Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.
HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 22
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36

	Rs.
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shirting less material, cool and comfortable	each 3 for 23
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 3 for 26
SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 3 for 28
CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 9 3 for 26
SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 3 for 36

HOAR & CO., { Shirt Makers, } BOMBAY.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN are now registering Orders for the FANCY DRESS BALLS, and invite special attention to their designs for FANCY COSTUMES. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN have a large variety of BALL and EVENING DRESS Materials of all descriptions and marked at exceptionally low prices.
ILLUSTRATIONS, PATTERNS, CATALOGUES, SELF-MEASUREMENT POST FREE.

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Apollo Street, BOMBAY. { DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS. } East Street, POONA.

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(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.
COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.
The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.
A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.
Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

CLARET No. 1. "Chateau Margaux," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 20.	CLARET, SPECIALITE, "St. Julien," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 12.	HERMITAGE, Genuine, Per doz. Qts., Rs. 19.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Parliament Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
PATENT FILTER.

AN elegant and useful Table Ornament, removing every species of impurity from Water, and the only Filter where the medium can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass, Rs. 5.
In handsome Flowered Glass, Rs. 7-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
PROFESSOR VOLPI'S
CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
ITALIAN BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MACGREGOR, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 12, 1887.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 27th November it was resolved that a FIFTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. Fifty per share be made and that the same be paid on or before the 1st February 1887 at the Registered Office of the Company.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.
LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th January 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on 1st February 1887 by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 A.M., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona up to noon for contract for the supply of cattle and sheep for slaughter to the Commissariat Department, Poona, for the year 1887-88 under schedule No. 10.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above offices.
J. M. BOYD, Col.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 10 January 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held here TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 14th inst, (1) SPECIAL GENERAL at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the steps which should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee of the Reign of H. M. the Queen-Empress; (2) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL at 3-30 p.m., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1887-88; and (3) QUARTERLY at 4 p.m.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 13th January, 1887.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the months, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

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FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

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LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list posted free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

RE THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.—The SALE of the Mills of the above-named Company is POSTPONED *sine die*,—Dated this 10th day of January 1887. NANU & HORMASJEE, Attorneys to the Executors of the late Seth Kessowjee Jadowjee.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE, of the finest Brands, at PEARSES, Apollo Street

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.
Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.
Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.
Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.
Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children
AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE,
AT
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ONE canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, built to order by Lewis of Salisbury.
One new English-built BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
One new English-built DOGCART.
A set of English-made new four in hand Harness, a few single and double sets of Harness and Carriage Lamps.
And a fresh supply of best real MOKHA COFFEE.
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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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Price, Annas 4.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF CONTINENTAL ORANGES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction as their rooms on account of the concerned,—
209 cases continental oranges just landed.
These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 14, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—
6 boxes best Italian wine containing vallilina sasella, valtiliana inferno, barolo-vecchio, fernet branca, fernet vitone.
10 boxes best French bitters.
2 " still hock, Queen Victoriaberg.
1 case toilet soaps.
1 " gold threads, 1 case scissors.
6 samples of Time-pieces.
100 pairs ladies' boots.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Jan. 14, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE of valuable Landed Properties in Mody Bay, Fort.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th January 1887, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortagee Mr. Beg Mahomed Rajee Alee Rahiman and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Mortagaor Muncherjee Sorabjee Lala, an Insolvent, the following properties :—
LOT No. 1—All that piece of Leasehold Land together with the Messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Fort Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement (268) and two-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, on the South by the property of Mahomedally Hasanually, on the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on the West by Frere Road, which said premises were and are now assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 848 and Municipal assessment under No. 47, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Muncherjee Sorabjee Lalla and his tenants.
LOT No. 2—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Land together with the messuages standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Fort Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement (311) and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay municipality, on the West by the Frere Road, on the North by the property of Sorabjee Nowrojee Tariwalla, and on the South by the Colpin Street, and which said premises were and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8489, and Municipal assessment under No.
The purchaser will have to obtain the sanction of the Port Trustees to the sale, and the deed of assignment will have to be registered in their books.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, No. 79 Meadow street; or to the undersigned
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 14, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Japanese tea sets and China fans, &c,
On account and risk of the concerned—
F and C or N C W—25717-37—20 reels each 1 cwt patent steel galvanized fencing wire.
1 case containing pincers, hooks, staples, lever, strainer, &c.
N C W—337—Case girls' own paper Vols III, IV, V, VI.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 Australian mare, fast goer, the property of F. N. Fox' Esq., goes in harness, very quiet.
1 Handsome strong second-hand Victoria.
1 Handsome strong Bengalee built Cab.
1 " " fast-trotting Galloway.
1 Handsome glass fronted miniature double seated Brougham.
1 chestnut arab horse 14-2½, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock in trade, consisting of alabaster toys, fancy Parisian figures, handsome marble and plaster of Paris busts, oblong and round marble tables of various colours with suitable fancy stands, crosses, cement, casks, corals and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGA STREET.
Under instructions from the executors of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Ghoga Street, or otherwise called Todd Street, in the registration district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 45, and ward No. 1688, containing by admeasurement 54 square yards on thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 214, and new survey No. 1688, which said land, hereditaments and premises standing in the name of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, both in the books of the Collector of land revenue and Municipality, and bounded as follows:—on the east by a house up to the other side whereof given up by the Jesuits, on the west by a house formerly belonging to Byramjee Bomanjee Kharas, but now to Jemsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, and which passage is used in common by the owner of the said house, and of the now describing property, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Soonabai, daughter of Nowrojee Nadurshaw, but now to Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Desai, on the north by Todd Street aforesaid, and on the South by a house belonging to Mervanjee Hirjee Wadia.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Executors of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 14, 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE, ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 23 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
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Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

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FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-3½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND due to the 31st ultimo will be distributed along with the Dividend due up to the end of June 1887, in accordance with the powers vested in the Board of Directors to declare Dividends either yearly or half-yearly.
By order of the Board,
BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

NOTICE.
THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1887, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on the 27th January 1887.
1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.
For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.
ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President, D. L. B. Kolaba,
Kolaba Collector's Office, Camp Uran, 8th January 1887

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of voting to the Liquidator an increased remuneration for services rendered by him in the conduct of the Liquidator, Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI,
Liquidator.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the sanguine views of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; but it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-45 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Band, East York Regiment, Yacht Club, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—Malacca (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Goa (s), from Calcutta ; Kt. of St. George (s), Cardiff ; Carlton (s), Moulmein ; Hajeem (s), and Choice (barque), Mauritius ; Ehrenfels (s), Rangoon ; and County of Edinburgh (s), Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Puttialla (s) and Peshwa (s), for Coast and Calcutta ; Amana (s), Messina and Genoa ; Atrato (s), Aden and Antwerp ; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar ; and Mary MacMaster, False Point.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow—Mr. Baker, Mr. Barton, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Murray vs. White—Mr. Arthur, Captain Fenton, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Summers, and Mr. Warner. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rumnoo, woman, living at Girgaum, reported to the police that her room was broken into during her absence on Wednesday forenoon, and her boxes forced open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 447 stolen.

A DISMISSED FOREST GUARD.—Zuri Sima Pardeshi, late a forest guard of mauje Gargoan, in the Wada Range of the North Thana Forest Division, having been convicted under section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

TOWN COUNCIL.—In Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's speech, in proposing the grant of one lakh of rupees for the celebration of the Jubilee, as published yesterday in our report of the proceedings of the Council, the words "and the general public" were inadvertently omitted after the words "Municipal councils."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille	La Fille de Madame Angot	Coote.
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela.
Selection	Belisario	Donizetti.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	The Grenadiers	Waldteufel.
Polka	Der Cavalier	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the East Yorkshire Regiment at the Yacht Club :—

Quadrille	Lights o' London	Coote.
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppé.
Polka	The Holly Bush	D. Godfrey.
Selection	Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Valse	Clasping Hands	Hecker.
Gavotte	Le Bijou	Kotham.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Vittoo, woman, aged 40 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock extension works. At about half-past 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the deceased was sitting outside the dock excavation, when some blasts were being discharged, and a stone struck her on the chest, which was severely bruised, and she also received a cut on the right elbow. She was picked up unconscious, and died from the effects of the injuries whilst being conveyed to hospital. The inquest stands adjourned for further inquiry to the 20th instant.

BIRTHS and DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th January, 1887, was 432, being 40 more than the preceding week and 31 more than the week ending the 12th January, 1886, and 27 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 348 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality, per 1,000 of the population, was 25·00. There were 74 deaths from remittent fever, being one more than the last week and 38 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 35, 25 and 22 last week, against 74, 13 and 9, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

AN annual general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 3, Church Lane, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st July 1886, which have been duly certified by the company's auditors. The directors greatly regret that the operations in the early portion of the year under review resulted in a heavy loss, and although this was somewhat reduced after the appointment of Mr. J. Munro as manager, there remained a sum of Rs. 45,402-11-4 at the debit at the close of the year. Since Mr Munro took charge of the mill, the system of working has been completely changed, with the most satisfactory results, and the monthly statements of work done have shown a steady improvement since the present year began on the 1st August. The amount of profit earned has increased month by month, and your directors are confident that the next report to be laid before you will be of a very satisfactory character. The intention to form John Roberts and Co.'s branch into a separate concern was not carried out in deference to the objections urged by some of the shareholders and a considerable number of the debenture holders. It will be seen from the accounts that this branch yielded a nett profit of Rs. 19,510-5-10. The sales since 1st August amount to Rs. 65,000 as against Rs. 35,000 in the corresponding period of 1885, and your directors have therefore every reason to expect that the profits of this branch during the current year will show a very satisfactory increase. Mr. K. Macaulay was appointed by the directors to fill one of the vacant seats on the board, and his appointment now requires to be confirmed. Mr. Tribhovundas Nathoobhoy retires by rotation in accordance with the articles of association, but, being eligible, he offers himself for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1886 were adopted and confirmed. The appointment of Mr. Kennett Macaulay as a director was confirmed. Mr. Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy was re-elected a director ; and Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead and Mr. Dwarkadas Oodowji were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST A POSTMASTER.

SHAIK ADAM, the Postmaster of the Bushire Post Office, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, a the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain monies belonging to the Post Office.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Allan Turner defended the accused.

Mr. Edward Raleigh Jardine, Superintendent and Examiner of Accounts of Post Offices, Bombay Circle, in the Persian Gulf Division, said that in July last he received instructions from the Postmaster General of Bombay, in consequence of which he and a clerk named Vaz proceeded to Bushire and examined the accounts of the accused for a period commencing from 1st June 1886, in respect to the transaction of money orders issued from the Bushire Head Post Office, of which the accused was the Postmaster. On the 9th January 1886, the accused received Rs. 2,111 in cash for money orders issued. Witness produced the entries in the journal of money orders issued, and the original orders that were issued and signed by the accused. This amount was also entered in the cash day book as being received on the 9th January. The grand total however of this and other monies received on that day was made Rs. 1,000 less than it should have been, and in the general cash account, the amount received from money orders on that day was entered as only Rs. 1,111, one thousand rupees being thus completely worked out and not accounted for. In a similar way the accused failed to account for Rs. 1,000 on the 11th January, and again in his account on the 15th January 1886. When the account current for February was due, the accused failed to submit it to the Controller of Accounts at Calcutta.

After recording the above evidence the case was adjourned for further hearing.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,5'8
Remitted from 1st April 1886 to 8th Jan 1887	7,798,100
Balance to be remitted from 9th Jan. 1887 to 31st March, 1887	5,733,408

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society took place on Monday last, the 10th instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presided.

The following new members were elected :—Mr. W. W. Barr, Rev. E. S. Hall, Mr. John Wallace, Major T. T. Leonard, Mr. W. F. Melvin.

The hon. secretary, Mr. H. M. Phipson, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections :—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
2 Birds of Paradise	Paradisea apoda	H H the Maharaja Holkar.
1 Monkey (alive)	Macacus radiatus	Mr A S M Ritchie.
1 Manura (alive)	Paradoxurus musanga	Do.
Shark Jaws	Bombay Harbour	Mr Higgins.
A Mansoul Pheasant	From Simla	Mr H W Barrow
6 Snakes	From the Dangs	Mr F Gleadow.
30 Lizards	Do.	Do.
1 Hamadryad	Ophiophagus elaps	Capt A Gwyn.
Birds' Eggs	From Shevaroy Hills	Mr Mahon Daly
1 Octopus (alive)	Octopus vulgaris	Mr H Killes.
2 Snakes	From Alibag	Mr F W Sinclair.
3 Bats	Do.	Do.
1 Dolphin	Sotalia plumbia	Do.
3 Snakes	From Perim Island	Capt W Aves.
Scorpion and Centipedes	Do.	Do.
A large collection of Fish	From the Red Sea	Do.
A collection of Butterflies		Col C Swinhoe.
3 Eagles	From Afghanistan	Mr J A Murray
2 Snakes	From Persian Gulf	Do.
A collection of Plant	From Scinde	Do.
1 Cockatiel		V. Gardens.
1 Gazelle	Gazella Bennettî	Do.
A collection of Plant	From S. India	Mr F Murray.
1 large Turtle	Chelonia Virgata	Mr J C Anderson.
1 Red Parrot	From Singapore	Mr M Hekim.
2 Snakes		Mr F Kirby.
1 Snake	From Kennery Isld.	Mr F W Sinclair.
A quantity of Corallines and Marine Animals	From Alibag	Do.
2 Jackals' Heads with Horns		Mr F N Davur.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—From Captain Raffin, Captain Street, Mr. F. Kirby, Captain Gissin, R.N.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.—Magazine of Natural History, Vol. 18, Nos. 107-108, from Mr. H. Littledale ; Two Years in the Jungle (Hornaday), from Captain Connop ; Useful Plants of the Bombay Presidency (Dr. Lisboa) from the author ; Journal of Comparative Medicine and Anatomy, Vol. I. ; Journal of the Brookeville Society of Natural History, Nos. 1, 2 ; Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of N. S. Wales, Vol. 1, Part 3.

Mr. J. A. Murray, late Curator of the Kurrachee Museum, exhibited a collection of Marine Algæ, consisting of 212 species, from the coast of Sind. In a note referring to the subject Mr. Murray said :—

"The object, of exhibiting the collection is to show what is already known of Indian Algology, as well as to occasion some interest in the rich treasures of the deep, in the shape of these beautiful plants, in order that many valuable forms not yet known may be collected and brought to light. Of the Indian species of algæ scarcely anything is known, and all who have opportunities of spending their time along the sea-coast here would render valuable service both to Science and the Society by collecting every scrap of seaweed they may happen to come across. There was a time when even professors of Botany considered these beautiful plants as rubbish. Dr. Johnson's definition of them is that they are 'noxious and useless plants,' probably following Horace, who stigmatized them as 'Alga inutilis.' In the present day, it is however very different. Begun it may be said by Linnæus and followed by Ray, Dillenius Hudson, Lightfoot, Stackhouse, Agardh, Greville, Harvey and Turner as well as Mrs. Gatty and Sir W. Hooker. British algæ, both marine and fluviatile as well as those inhabiting mineral waters, have been almost worked out, but that cannot be said of Indian marine algæ. It is, however, gratifying to know that at least two members of the Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood and Dr. Kirtikar, are working with an active zeal which cannot fail to bring about a better knowledge of the algæ of the seacoast as well as render the pursuit popular."

Dr. Kirtikar next read a short paper on a marine alga collected by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood on the Rutnagiri Coast. In describing it, Dr. Kirtikar said that he had obtained it from Mr. Justice Birdwood for the purpose of identification, and that he had made a microscopical examination of the plant, which showed a beautiful network of cellular tissue and circular ringlets with cells containing chlorophyl in their meshes. Dr. Kirtikar followed the classification of Kutzing, referring it to tribe Gymnospermeæ and order Ereneospermeæ, and identified it with Caulerpa Harveyana belonging to a family of Caulerpeæ and genus Caulerpa. He said the plant resembled Fucus Scalpelliformis of Turner, described by Brown and found by Brown on the Coast of Holland. The name Fucus being common to many algæ of different families Dr. Kirtikar said was not sufficiently accurate. He was therefore disposed to call it Caulerpa after Kutzing. Mr. Birdwood's plant was not far different from the variety termed by Turner Fucus Scalpelliformis, except that the central part of the frond was a little bulging in the central aspect in the latter variety. The plant is beautifully green, coriaceous, and from two inches to two inches and a half long attached to a trailing vascular bundle of fibres representing a stem, from the side opposite to the attachment of the leaf or frond there were rootlets, primitive vascular bundles which rendered each leaf or frond a complete plant.

Mr. Sterndale exhibited a fine head of the *Maral* or Persian stag (*Cervus Maral*). This animal he said was allied to the Cashmere stag, but differed from it in the greater length of the face and also in the fact of the brow antler being much longer than the beztine above it. In most cases the brow antler of *Cervus Cashmirianus* is shorter than the next upper tine, but *Cervus Maral* like *Cervus Elaphus* and others has the brow antler longer. The latter, our English red deer would have nothing to say to. A pair of *Cervus Maral*, which Sir Victor Brooke kept for some year in one of his parks, the old stag *Maral*, though considerably larger in size, lived in great fear of the red deer stags, and the two species never interbred but kept apart. Another very fine species discovered by Mr. W. Blanford and named by him *Cervus Eustephanus* is as yet known only from its antlers, which are of great size, and resemble closely those of the Wapiti ; it inhabits the Thian Shan Mountains.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending the 11th instant.

Karachi.—Weather cloudy. Rain at Sehwan on 9th, 1 inch. River at Kotri on 9th, 3 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Kotri 24, 30 and 38 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops flourishing. Weather cloudy. Small-pox in four and cattle-disease in two talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20,23 and 40 ; Larkhana 20, 28 and 42, and Sukkur 20, 26 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Rain in Hyderabad on 10th, 93 cents. Weather cloudy. Cotton crops injured by frost in Hyderabad, Mirpur and Nausharo talukas, and rabi cultivation in Hyderabad, Gumi, Badin, Tando Bago and Dera Mohobat talukas. River at Kotri on 10th, 3 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in six, small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25, bajri 37½, jowari 41½, rice white 20, and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops flourishing. Weather cloudy. Slight rain on 9th and 11th. Cattle-disease in Kashmor taluka.

Ahmedabad.—Standing crops good. Public health good. Wheat 29 and bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops excellent ; kharif crops reaped ; cold beneficial to rabi crops. Slight fever in Kalol and Dohad. Bajri 39, wheat 25, and maize 72 pounds.

Kaira.—Rabi crops in good condition except wheat, gram, and tuwar in Nadiad taluka and wheat in Anand taluka, which are middling, owing to cloudy weather and want of sufficient cold. Public health good. Bajri 36½, wheat 24½ and rice 23 pounds.

Broach.—Standing crops good. Slight fever in Jambusar taluka. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy. Reaping of jowari nearly completed. Fever, small-pox, and cough in Bardoli and fever in Mandvi. Jowari 38 and nagli 48 pounds per rupee.

Khandesh.—Weather seasonable. Standing crops well. Fever in seven talukas ; small-pox in two talukas. Wheat 30 pounds 6 tolas, and bajri 42 pounds 12 tolas.

Nasik.—No rain. Kharif thrashing in progress ; rabi sowing completed ; standing crops in good condition, except alsi (linseed), which is blighted throughout the district, owing to cloudy weather. Public health generally good, except in Kalvan and Peint talukas, where ague and fever prevail Wheat 25 7-8, bajri 33 9-10, and rice 19 27-80 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 5th, 1 deg. warm on 6th fell to 2deg. cool by 6th, and then rose to 7 deg. cool by 11th. Vapour in air in excess of normal on 5th and 6th, in defect of normal on 7th to 9th, and normal on 10th and 11th. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rabi crops good. Fever in six taluka sand cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 23 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 10th instant). —Slight fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel, and Roha talukas ; cattle-diseases in Panvel, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Rabi crops fair. Rice second sort 24 pounds 5 tolas and tur dal second sort 19 pounds 20 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Winter crops healthy. Slight fever in three, dysentery in one, and slight cattle-disease in four talukas ; general health good. Nagli 21-12, vari 18-27, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Rabi crops except gram, kardi and wheat, which are slightly injured by blight and rust in Junnar Indapur, Khed, and Bhimthadi talukas are doing well. Public health generally good. Bajri 43 and jowari 60 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Wheat and gram injured by clouds and late rain in eight talukas. Small-pox in Shrigonda. Bajri average 28 and jowari 68 pounds.

Sholapur.—Linseed, gram, and kardi, and in places wheat and cotton crops suffering from blight. Some injury by rats to gram, wheat and bhuimug in Pandharpur taluka ; other rabi crops are doing well. Public health good. Jowari 70½ and bajri 64½ pounds.

Satara.—Jowari, cotton, tur and gram crops slightly damaged by blight and insects in Karad ; elsewhere all rabi crops are doing well. Public health very good. Cattle-disease in one village in Patan. Bajri 45-24 and jowari 49-34.

Bijapur.—Kharif harvest almost completed ; linseed in Sindgi, Indi, Muddebihal, Bagevadi, and exotic cotton in Bagalkot, Badami, and Hungund suffering from blight ; slight injury by rats to gram, wheat, and jowari in parts of Indi, Sindgi, Muddebihal, Bagevadi, and Hungund. Jowari 66 and bajri 56 pounds.

Belgaum.—Reaping of jowari and bajri nearly completed ; rabi crops doing well. Jowari 49 and bajri 54 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rice and early jowari in progress ; indigenous cotton good ; exotic cotton blighted in Bankapur ; wheat good, except in Nargund and Ron, where it is damaged by rats. Slight fever in Mugud, Mundargi, Hangal, Kalghatgi, and Kod. Jowari 59½ and rice 24½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Harvest nearly completed ; second crop thriving in talukas below Ghats. Slight fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair ; measles in parts of Sorath and Halar Prant. Crops in good condition. Wheat 25, bajri 26, and jowari 35 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold and cloudy. General health good. Cotton 12 to 14 anna crop. Bajri 33, jowari, 38, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health fair. Rabi and Kharif crops in good condition. Bajri 34, wheat 18, and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.

THE MADRAS CONFLAGRATION.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives a graphic description of the fire in the People's Park Madras, on New Year's eve as to the origin of the fire, he says :—

There are many rumours afloat as to the origin of the fire ; accident, the desire of loot, a spirit of mischief, a wish on the part of the Burmans to destroy the Commander-in-Chief ; each has its own especial set of votaries. No hypothesis is too wild for disbelief. The jury at the inquest confined themselves to the cautious and prudent verdict that "the deaths were caused by suffocation and burning, the result of a panic in the People's Park, caused by the sudden outburst of flames under circumstances which are as yet unexplained, and which in our opinion require investigation." The proper machinery for such an investigation actually existed in the coroner's jury empanelled at the fair. Such a jury rendered admirable service in tracing out the accident which killed the Mahomedan Aide-de-Camp to Sir Neville Chamberlain at the level crossing of the South Indian Railway. Under the Coroners' Act, the evidence could have been taken upon oath ; the coroner himself is a professional lawyer and the presence of jurors would have lent whatever weight there may be to the verdict of the jury. The tribunal was peculiarly qualified to deal with such an investigation. It is to be regretted that the occasion was not utilised. Let us hope, however, that a critical inquiry will be made into the disaster and its attendant circumstances. Now that the coroner's jury is dissolved, there should be a commission, and on it should be placed gentlemen who do not mind exposing a truth, however, disagreeable may be the consequences. There are ugly rumours afloat about the complicity of some of the police in the looting : I am not disposed to accept this. But the belief is prevalent, and to appease the general sense of insecurity and distrust there ought to be an enquiry into the whole matter. So long as any shadow of suspicion is left to play upon the public mind, so long will there be a disposition to believe that the fire was the result of foul play, and that the guardians of the peace were deficient in their duty. In the interests of the force there should be a careful and exhaustive inquiry.

Many of the victims were holiday-makers from the mofussil. Many of the corpses were buried unclaimed. It was impossible in many instances to see any features at all, and there are nasty rumours afloat of looting of the dead. It is stated that so soon as the rush began the living were assaulted and their ornaments in some instances wrung from their reluctant centre. One native lady was relieved of a gold waist-band valued at Rs. 500, and I have heard of many instances of loss of property. This, of course, does not necessarily support the theory of a preconcerted outbreak. But it has a suspicious look. The natives came to the fair in gala attire, and many of the women were heavy with jewels. How cosmopolitan was the crowd may be inferred from the fact that among the dead are a High Court Vakil, a Tehsildar, the Manager of the Registration Department, a servant of the Travancore Prince, a Native Attorney, one of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Saidapet, and a successful litigant in the High Court with a decree for three and-a-half lakhs in his pocket. Of a family of six who went to the show on Friday night, only the father remained on Saturday morning to burn the corpses of his house. Poor old man !—he turned round at the conclusion of the ceremony, and asked if there was no one present who would burn him. In the confusion and difficulty of recognition, a man carried away and spent his little all in burning the corpse of a relative. On his way home he met a crowd escorting a body just removed from one of the tanks, and to his horror recognised, beyond all possibility of mistake, that he had spent his money on the wrong body ! He had been guilty of an unintended act of charity. At the General Hospital I saw, amid other pitiful sights, in the same bed a grandmother of sixty and a grandchild of three. Both were burnt. The intermediate link was gone altogether. The mother had been killed, and the child, too young to realise its loss, lay still in the embraces of its grandmother. There are many houses in the town the doors of which are still locked and the tenants flown. Alas ! they will never return. For they are among the unknown dead who are lying indiscriminately tossed into pits after the fire was quenched. A subscription has been opened speedily and generously. But I see no need for its existence—none at any rate for its threatening magnitude. Money is being telegraphed out from home on the supposition that a vast amount of property has been destroyed and that whole families are homeless. The natives will be touched when they hear of this mark of sympathy. But no large subscription is needed. Here and there some individual may find it difficult for a time to reconcile him or her self to the loss of life's accustomed comforts. But the great number of the sufferers were fairly well endowed with the good things of this world, and there will be but few cases of real indigence. The tradesmen who lost the goods can afford their loss. It is a pity that more care was not taken in the disposal of the dead. They were tossed into pits. The feelings of the survivors would have been better consulted if a greater respect had been paid to the bodies of the dead. I would suggest a monument to commemorate the sadness of the night. The people are still dying around me, and die they will for some days to come. We shall count very near 500 corpses. There were many deeds of gallantry performed amid the flames. The *Mail* will chronicle the doings of the *haute nob'esse*. Let me tell of the humbler strata. A young native lad—he only subscribed to the *Hindu*—by name Vencatasama Charriar, a Bachelor of Arts, rescued four of his friends from the fire, and then himself perished in attempting to rescue a fifth. He is too late for a medal or a C. I. E., I daresay he is enjoying his reward elsewere at this moment. There has been the usual scuffle in high quarters for Government Orders. Dr. Kees—tired of unsuccessful attempts to frighten Mr. Kotasami Tevar—is first in the field. The *Mail* has been gushing senilely, over the heroism of Colonel Weldon and his Deputy Commissioner of Police. We should be glad to know in what this "heroism" consisted. We should like a photograph of it. Of course, Colonel Weldon did his duty. But it is hard to have to add to the terrors of an Indian climate the mysteries of every old woman of the Press. Our sympathies are with Colonel Weldon. I have lost in the fire some few personal friends, and my own New Year is dimmed by the thought that those with whom I laughed and talked on Thursday I scarcely recognised on Saturday morning among the baked and disfigured remains which I was told were, and had to accept as, all that was left of lives as good as my own.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Rajah of Kantit has given evidence before the Public Service Commission at Allahabad. He said he was aware of the system of appointing Statutory Civilians, and he believed it met with satisfaction. He would make no alteration whatever, nor would he make any alteration in recruiting for the Covenanted Civil Service. He thought selections followed by examination of the candidates selected should be confined to the natives of India ; the examination to be held in India, and any candidate desiring to go to England to have the option of doing so. The same system should apply to Covenanted as to Statutory Civilians. Some classes of natives would go willingly, others would object, especially among Hindus. He was a Rajput ; his caste did not go to England, and he would object to his son going there. All Tehsildars and Deputy Collectors should be subjected to examination—Tehsildars in all classes of judicial and revenue work. The examination to be competitive and open to anybody in accordance with the Statute. A Munsiff's post being on the civil side of the law, they should be nominated by the Government, being connected with the Crown and with the High Court. He would restrict appointments to the separate provinces.

The next witness was Madhoo Pershad, Taluqdar of Oudh, who desired to give evidence in connection with the Statutory and Civil Services. As to the Statutory Service he would advocate an open examination, subject to certain conditions ; candidates to be of good birth and of good moral character and to be twenty-five years of age. They should be encouraged, but not compelled, to go to England. He knew of two natives in the Statutory Service, and found them to be of superior qualifications to Deputy Collectors and Munsiffs. He would propose a provincial competition and no apportionment. To posts of Deputy Collectors, Tehsildars and Extra Assistant Commissioners, as well as Sub-Judges he would appoint only natives of India, but added that he had no experience of the Uncovenanted Service.

The next witness was Muhammad Akbar Hussain, Zemindar, Allahabad. He stated that dissatisfaction existed in connection with appointments to the Statutory Civil Service, the higher educated classes objecting upon one ground, the poorer classes on another. Educated people were dissatisfied because Statutory Civilians were supposed to be equal to Covenanted Civilians ; whereas, as a matter of fact, they were not equal to them either in pay or social status. Other people were dissatisfied, because there was no test of their merits or ability, they being appointed by means of influence. He did not think it necessary to send candidates to England, and he would retain the Statutory system for some time to come, until the men of the country were qualified to compete in England, but he would alter the provisions of the Statute. At present men of the North-West Provinces would have no chance by competing in England. Turning next to the Civil Service he said there were objections against it. The system of open competition did not provide for good social position or high family, while the natives believed the old Civilians were far superior to the men who now come out to India under the present competitive system. He would have an examination in India, simultaneous with an examination in England, the papers to be the same and the lists to be provincial, seeing that India could not be called one country, its people being of different nationalities, castes and customs. There was little use in sending young men to England, as on their return they were to a certain extent isolated from their own people with whom they lost sympathy. He would have a difference of pay between the Statutory Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services, unless an open competitive examination was held in India, when all those that passed should in the matter of pay be put on an equality with Civilians.

The next witness was Pundit Lakshmi Narayan Vyass. He said he was the President of the local Hindu Samaj, and had been elected to give evidence before the Commission by the *mut* of the Hindu Samaj, which extended over the North-West Provinces, the object of the Society being to represent the views of the native public upon the various measures brought forward by Government. The local branch consisted of about fifty members and the Mutt Samaj of about two hundred. The evidence he proposed to give had been discussed by certain of the principal members in meeting assembled. They did not approve of the Statutory Civil Service, which they considered had many defects. The first was that the object for which the Statute was created was not carried out, while it was expedient that additional facilities should be given for employment to natives of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of her Majesty in India. Although that was provided for in the Statute, it was not properly carried out ; and they recommended its abolition. In the event of the Statutory Service being abolished the appointments should be given to men of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service, subject to their passing a competitive examination which should be held in India the same as in England. The men of the Uncovenanted and Statutory Service should be equal in merit and ability. With regard to the Covenanted Service it had many defects ; the age was too low and should be raised from 19 to 23 for Englishmen, and to 21 for natives. English was not the mother-tongue of natives, and some consideration should therefore be extended to them. Examinations in India should be held at one centre. Sanskrit and Arabic being regarded as Latin and Greek, Sanskrit getting eight hundred and Arabic six hundred marks, the same as now assigned to Latin and Greek respectively. The examination papers in India should be sent to the Examiners in England, and successful candidates in India should not be sent to England, the examination in India doing away with that necessity. With reference to the Uncovenanted Service the posts of Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors, Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges should be filled by natives, subject to a competitive examination, confined exclusively to natives. He did not think Deputy Collectors should be nominated, and he would include amongst appointments for natives Small Cause Court Judgeships. The same salary should be given to all persons holding the same post. A native Magistrate should receive the same pay as an English Magistrate and both should receive an equal amount of furlough.

The last witness examined before the Commission was Mr. Saunders, a Vakil of the High Court at Allahabad. He stated that he obtained his sanad in 1863, and had been resident in India seven or eight years before that. The Statutory Civil Service had not been in operation for many years, but up to this it had not met with the approval of the native community. Statutory Civilians, it was first objected, were admitted without so strict an examination as that which entitled a Civil Servant to become an officer in India ; and another objection was that they were nominated, and the original scheme that Rajas and members of high families should be appointed was not carried out. There was great complaint in the High Court amongst certain members of the Bar that the exclusion of the higher classes was a great injustice to natives, and they thought that some scheme should be adopted by which the sons of native Chiefs and Rajas should be admitted. He did not consider the present scheme at all workable. He was not aware that the rules had been subsequently amended to admit members of high families. He could not speak from personal knowledge, but he considered that the Rajas and Nawabs of these Provinces were incapable of coming to the front in any public matter, in fact they did not seem to know their rights. The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services in India were quite sufficient for the country ; the Statutory Service was an anomaly ; it was nither one thing nor the other. Men who were originally intended for appointments were not appointed—men who would assist us in time of trouble, sons of the highest Chiefs ; these were the class intended for the Statutory Service, but we had picked out petty Rajas created by ourselves. It was certainly desirable that men of the Uncovenanted Service of proved merit and ability should be advanced to the highest posts, but he only knew of one such instance, that of Mr. Kellner. The Statute was wide enough in its definition. The question whether, if the Statutory Service was retained selected candidates should be encouraged or compelled, to go to England was to assume that it was impossible to give an appointment except to a man who had entered the Service as a young man. His opinion was that appointments should not be exclusively held by persons who had entered the Service at the age of 18, 19, or even 20. He thought the knowledge acquired by a residence in England was absolutely indispensable to men in authority in India ; it was impossible, however, to make it compulsory and it should accordingly be made optional. It was impossible to say that the recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service was anything other than it should be ; but if he might go into the much larger question of the hold it had upon the country, it was a bubble that might any day burst, because the people were not settled on the soil. The more influence and power the Covenanted Service wielded, the less interest they had in the country, as they went away within a few years fter taking up their positions. In certain appointments it should be indispensable that certain persons should be brought into the country in their youth, so that they might gradually mount the ladder of promotion and get into power ; but for many important positions in India there was no necessity that a person should enter it at a youthful age. As a rule, Civilians came to India very young, and they must have undergone a system of cramming that was most injurious. He did not think there should be one rule for natives and another for Europeans. He would not alter the limit of age, and would keep the subject for examination on much the same level as at present, allowing natives to compete in England and Europeans in India and making the system as catholic as possible. He would adhere to the present standard. If there were twenty appointments to be filled, he would take the numbers obtained at both examinations and put them in one list and give the appointments to the highest twenty candidates. He would have the two services on different pay, that for the Covenanted being higher than for the Uncovenanted.

The Commission then dissolved.

THE RABBI OF MIRACLES.

A SHORT time ago died Abraham Jacob Friedmann, the far-famed "Rabbi of Miracles," in the small town of Sadagora, in Bukowina, Austria. More than 20 thousand of his faithful followers, called Chassids (the pious), surrounded his dwelling-place, and wept bitter tears that their Holy Father's soul must depart from this world. But it must not be imagined that the Rabbi of Miracles died in a house like any common mortal. His palace is equal to the palaces of the great, and no monarch need be ashamed to hold his Court in Sadagora. Famous architects, renowned painters, were called to the miserable little market town to erect and adorn a splendid edifice, all marble and bronze large enough to contain the Rabbi, his Rebbezep, his family, and the Court, which with the armed Cossacks in attendance outside the house numbers eight hundred persons. Gilt and painted carriages, such as we see at the coronation of monarchs, drawn by steeds of finest breed, take the Rabbi abroad. At home he sits on a throne of massive gold adorned with precious stones, and many are the anterooms through which believers in his superhuman power must pass, in which they must wait for hours and days until the Rabbi may be disturbed from the trance during which he consults the divinity. A horde of soldiers and servants guard the secret doors and protect their master from the intrusion of those who cannot pay. It is needless to say that the Rabbi profits by the superstition and blind faith of the ignorant Jews of the East. Perhaps in olden times some forefather of the present Rabbi was a famous doctor, of either the body or the soul, whose qualities were exaggerated by a superstitious crowd into some thing superhuman. For several generations one member of the family has been the Rabbi of Miracles, and each dying chief designated which of his sons was worthy of occupying the throne of gold and precious stones.

The last Rabbi, who was said to know all things, past, present, and future, seems to have been imperfectly informed on his own fate, for he died suddenly without leaving word who was to be his successor. The consequence was that his two sons quarrelled for the Rabbi-ship and the throne of gold, until a court of arbitration was named. Forty-nine learned Talmudists from Galicia, Roumania, and Russia were called to Sadagora to decide the difficult question. They had many conferences on the subject, life being very pleasant in the Rabbi's palace, and at last decided that the younger of the two brothers Israel, being a perfect likeness of his father, was to have the golden throne and all the advantages connected with it. He was to pay his brother Jacob 60,000 florins down, but Jacob must promise not to establish a rival throne, and to live no nearer than three times forty-nine miles from Sadagora. So, if Israel shows himself worthy of his father, he will soon be a wealthy man, notwithstanding the 60,000 florins down and the considerable cost of his establishment. Not a day passes but crowds fill the porticoes and ante-rooms of the Rabbi, and on all Jewish days of high festival—at the Passover, on the Long Day, or the Feast of the Tabernacle—long processions of pilgrims arrive at Sadagora, pitch their tents outside the palace, or camp in the open air, prepared to wait a week, or even a fortnight, if they are allowed a glimpse of the holy man at the end of that period. Splendid old coins of gold and silver, preserved for centuries in an old pot in the chimney, quaintly and beautifully formed silver implements of by gone days, and, more than these, pearls and precious stones from the head-dresses of pious Jewesses are sacrificed on the altar of this all-absorbing creature.

The Rabbi has a number of secretaries, called "Gaoes," who receive the applicants for audiences. The poor Jew is easily admitted, and pays a florin at the gate, but with the wealthy there are numerous ceremonies to be observed. What the rich Jew asks of the Rabbi is usually a blessing upon some undertaking of an exceptional character. The Gabe-in-Chief first of all examines the applicant's papers and documents, then takes in a detailed account of the business about to be undertaken, from the profits of which he is to receive from twenty to fifty per cent. in pro

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

We have had a recovery of nearly one per cent. in the sterling value of the rupee this week, but however satisfactory it may be to Government, who are now realising their limit of 1s. 6d. for at least a portion of their Council drafts, the movement has been the reverse of beneficial to general trade. It constitutes, in addition to unsettled politics in Europe, a further check on export business which has ruled dull in the extreme of late days, and even imports have derived no apparent benefit from it, buyers of Piece-Goods showing a disposition to hold off for lower prices in consequence. Freights are dull both ready and forward. For this month's loading the quotation is from 18s. 3d. to £1, while tonnage is offering in almost any position both by the regular liners and speculators at £1-1-3 per ton. Money continues to rise in value, exercising naturally a depressing influence on securities of all kinds both Government and joint stock. Our leading industry nevertheless is by no means in a bad position, a decidedly better demand having latterly sprung up for local Yarns while Cotton has been declining at the same time.

Money.—The upward tendency still continues, the Bank of Bombay having advanced their minimum from 6 to 7 per cent. on Monday, and the Bank of Bengal have followed a similar course to-day. The movement on the part of our local institution was no doubt induced by the character of the last return, which although showing no increase in trade requirements exhibited a decline of 3½ lakhs in the Cash Balance, thus disappointing any anticipations previously entertained of a gain in strength after the holidays. Outside the tone is fully as strong as with the bank, 8 per cent. being the best rate of discount quoted on private bills, while 9 per cent. is quoted on Shares and in the bazaar.

Exchange.—Although on the whole the value of the rupee has been advancing and at the close may be quoted 3-16d. higher on the week, the market has been rather unsettled throughout, and the amount of paper negotiated has been by no means so large as generally results from such frequent fluctuations. We closed on Thursday last on the basis of 1s. 5 25-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 29-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On mail-day the opening tone was very uncertain, Reuter having advised shipments of Silver for the week of £330,000 for Calcutta and £170,000 for Bombay. The former sum was believed to be a mistake from the first, and has since been so acknowledged, but the effect on Friday morning was unsettling. Later in the day a steadier tone supervened with an advance of 1-32d., which was repeated on Saturday. The advance in the Bank of Bombay rate on Monday induced a further rise of 1-32d., and Tuesday witnessed an addition of 1-16d. consequent on the advice from London of 26½ lakhs of Government wire-transfers having been taken up at the the equivalent of that improvement. Yesterday to begin with, home telegrams again caused a rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d., which was, however, lost during in the afternoon owing to the absence of sellers of private paper. To-day on the strength of Silver having advanced to 46⅞d. and Council drafts to the extent of 18½ lakhs having been taken up at from 1s. 6d. up to 1s. 6 1-16d., we started with a rise of 3-32d., but the firmness tailed off during the day, and the following are closing quotations for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Credits	2 ,,	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
Do.	3 ,,	1s. 6 13-32d.	,,
Documents	2 ,,	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 13-32d.	,,
France	2 ,,	1'92½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'94	,,

At these rates we do not call the market this evening at all strong, the disposition evinced by the banks being more to buy than sell, while the amount of merchants' paper offering is comparatively small. Further more we are now at a point which latterly, whenever reached, has led to an immediate reaction, and this is not without an unsetting effect on some people, who without perhaps any very solid basis to go upon have come to regard 1s. 6d. per rupee for demand Bank Bills as a sort of maximum limit. Nor in an ordinary are we disposed to think they would be far wrong. At 47d. per oz., which is practically the equivalent of 1s. 6d. per rupee, there will, we think, be an ample supply of Silver forthcoming while Government have still to dispose of fully 65 lakhs per week in the shape of Council drafts between now and the end of March. Still the money market on this side occupies a very peculiar position, and if taxed at all by increased activity in exports contains the possibility for a time at least of enforcing an advance on present rates.

The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 1st Jan. 1887	37,95,971
New coin paid during the week	9,00,000
	28,96,971
Silver belonging to private individuals	1,53,262
	30,50,233
Last week.....	38,24,375

Government Paper.—The slight steadiness apparent a week ago was short lived. Fours, which were then quoted at Rs. 97⅛ to 3-16, remained at about that level over mail-day, but on Saturday receded to Rs. 97, and on Monday when the rise in the Bank of Bombay rate became known at once dropped to Rs. 96⅝. On Tuesday great weakness was apparent and Rs. 96½ was touched, but yesterday a slightly steadier tone prevailed with a recovery to Rs. 96⅝. To-day the tone is again quiet at Rs. 96 9-16 for Cash, Rs. 96 13-16 for future delivery, but we should be inclined to call these more buyers' than sellers' quotations. Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 101 have declined to Rs. 100½, and at that must be called to a great extent nominal.

Shares.—The market has been extremely dull so far as any possible business has been concerned but fluctuations in values have not been numerous, nor have they as a rule been against sellers. In *Banks* there is no change to notice except in Bank of Bombays which are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 750. *Press* Companies are fairly steady, and we note an improvement of Rs. 15 in Akbar, Rs. 20 in Manmar, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. New Indian and Volkarts have declined Rs. 5 per share. In *Spinning and Weaving Mills* a pretty good tone is maintained owing to the improved demand for Twist which has been manifested latterly, but speculation is altogether checked by the increasing dearness of money. The fluctuations in values during the week have been an advance of Rs. 15 in Hindustan and Victoria, Rs. 10 in Connaught and Cooria, Rs. 5 in Framjee Petit and People of India, and Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petits. On the other hand we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing and Queen, Rs. 7½ in Naigaum and Rs. 5 in Mahalakshmi, Great Eastern, Oriental, Soondardass and Western India. In our *Miscellaneous* list there are few alterations to record. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company have advanced Rs. 125 in first, and Rs. 35 in second issue. In Flour Mills business has been done in Bombay at Rs. 62½ to Rs. 65 premium. Bapty Brothers are quoted at Rs. 55, and Western India at Rs. 35 per share discount. Kaiser-e-Hind Gold Mines are nominal at Rs. 16 per share.

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods.—With advancing Exchange, weaker advices regarding the raw staple, and increasing stocks on the spot, buyers have had every inducement to operate cautiously of late and the consequence is that the clearances from the bazaar have been on a smaller scale during the past week than for some weeks previously. The ordinary estimate is only about 2,500 packages of all kinds which is little more than a half of the preceding fortnight and at the moment there seems rather the appearance of the pause being sustained for a time. The shipments from England during December, however, as reported through Reuter to-day are not so large either for Bombay or Calcutta, as previous anticipations and the trade is in too sound a position to admit of the present interval of quietness deepending to depression.

For *Local Goods* the market is called quiet, but steady the business reported being about 2,000 bales. The following are current quotations :—

				Net per lb.
	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As. cents. As. cents.
T. Cloths	24	24	4 ...	7·50 to 7·75
,,	29	24	6 ...	7·25 ,, 7·35
,,	44	24	8 ...	7·15 ,, 7·25
Long Cloths	36	36	8 ...	7 ,, 7·15
,,	39	36	9 ...	7 ,, 7·25
,,	44	36	10 ...	7 ,, 7·15
Domestics	27	72	14 ...	7·15 ,, 7·25
,,	32	72	19 ...	7 ,, 7·15
,,	39	72	24 ...	7 ,, 7·15
,,	44	72	27 ...	7·15 ,, 7·20
Sheetings	60	5	3 ...	7 ,, 7·25
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3 ...	7·25 ,, 7·35
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½ ...	7·50 ,, 7·75
,,	32	8	1¼ ...	7·35 ,, 7·50
,, R. B....	45	10	3 ...	8

The subjoined statement showing the shipments of Bombay Yarns to China and Japan during the past 10 years is instructive :—

Period.	China. Bales 400 lbs. Each.	Japan. Bales 400 lbs. Each.	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877 ..	28,516	142	28,658
Do. 1878 ..	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. 1879 ..	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. 1880 ..	33,194	4,527	37,721
Do. 1881 ..	61,781	7,378	69,161
Do. 1882 ..	81,434	9,824	91,258
Do. 1883 ..	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. 1884 ..	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. 1885 ..	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. 1886 ..	199,407	20,543	219,950

Twist.—For English Yarns both grey and dyed the demand is quiet and the off-take at the moment rather under than over the average. Prices both on the spot and to arrival however remain unaltered. For *Local Yarns* the demand has been brisk of late and during the week 7,000 bales are currently reported to have changed hands notwithstanding comparatively poor advices from China. Quoted rates which show a partial advance of 1-16 anna per lb. are as follows :—

	Mule.	Water.
No. 6s.	4½	...
,, 8s.	...	...
,, 10s.	5 5-16	...
,, 16s.	5 13-16 to 6 1-32	...
,, 20s.	6½ ,, 6 7-16	6½
,, 24s.	6¾	6¾
,, 30s.	7 1-16 ,, 7½	7½ to 7¾

Metals.—*Copper* is quiet but steady, ready stocks being by no means excessive. For *Yellow Metal* the demand is quiet rather and prices are partially As. 4 per cwt. lower. In *Iron* there is a fair business doing at quiet previous prices.

Coals.—The ready stock having run down to very low limits and the bulk of it as well as several of the cargoes near to being in one hand, prices have been run up to Rs. 20 for Davison's and Cardiff, ready and Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per ton alongside for December sailing. For February to March shipment, the quotation is Rs. 15½ down to Rs. 15¼ alongside, but buyers rather than sellers at the rate.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—The dulness which had already set in at the time of writing our last weekly report has become much more marked since, and for nearly all growths except the highest classes of stapled Omras, prices have receded about Rs. 3 per candy. The depressing cause has been the total absence of demand from the home side, where free receipts at the American ports and the unsettled state of European politics, seem to render spinners quite indifferent about forward buying. Nor is the state of things here altogether without some adverse influence. It may be that ultimately our total crop may not prove very largely in excess of last unless Broach and Dholleras turn out larger yields than native reports promise, but in the meantime Bengals, Oumras, Khandeish and such other growths as are now arriving are pouring in at a very rapid pace. As will be perceived from our figures below receipts are considerably in excess of exports and with the money market as it appears likely to be any accumulation of stocks must mean pressure to sell.

We estimate the receipts of New Cotton this season as compared with last as follows:—

	1886 87. Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	87,000	50
Berar	80,000	45,000
Khandeish	43,000	22,000
Hingunghaut	14,000	10,000
Barsee and N ger	4,0000	2,000
Total	228,000	129,000

On the strength of these very free receipts of new stuff the favorite estimate of the shipments for the current six months is a million of bales, but at this stage it is quite guesswork, everything depending on the Guzerat and Kattiwar crops. For our own part we should be disposed to put 950,000 bales as a probable 1,000,000 as a possible figure.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	18·7.	18·6.	1885.
For the week	42,478	29,141	19 216
Since 1st January	70,061	47,692	28,945
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	21,312	4,744	18,320
Since 1st January	2,7,172	11,019	22,384
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	18 5.
For the week	578	1,340	1,129
Since 1st January	578	1,340	1,129

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 162 =	3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 151 =	3½d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 140 =	3 9-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 131 =	3 3-32d.
Omra, Fine	do. (G.Staple),	,, 198 =	4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do. do.	,, 194 =	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 185 =	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,, 180 =	4 5-32d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	,, 178 =	4 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 170 =	3 15-16d.
Beniaon, Fully Good	do.	,, 183 =	4 3-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 173 =	4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 167 =	3¾d.
Hingunghaut, Good	do.	,, 203 =	4 19-32d.
Broach, Fine	March	,, 216 =	4 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 214 =	4 29-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 210 =	4 13-16d.
Dholera, Fine,	April	,, 195 =	4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 183 =	4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 180 =	4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,, 190 =	4¼d.
Westerns, Good	May-June	,, 172 =	3 31-32d.

The following statement showing the ports in Europe to which last year's crop was shipped may prove interesting. In 1886, it will be observed, the total shipments showed an increase of about 44 per cent. which was with a few exceptions pretty evenly distributed. The most noticeable ports however were Trieste, which took 63 per cent., Havre which had 56, Liverpool 52, and London 46 per cent. more than in 1855.

Comparative statement showing the actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different ports in Europe during the years 1885 and 1886 :—

Names of Ports.	1885. 6 months ending 30th June 31st Dec.	Total for 12 months	1886. 6 months ending 30th June 31st Dec.	Total for 12 months	Increase or Decrease
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Liverpool	21,696	21,696	3,261	140,363	118,667
London	3,261	68,573	4,600	63,973	60,712
Hull	...	4,600	4,600	4,600	...
Falmouth	...	3,284	...	3,284	3,284
Marseilles	...	5,047	438	5,047	5,047
Hamburg	438	438	...	31,686	31,686
Antwerp	...	56,713	4,527	56,713	4,527
Ghent	...	22,710	510	22,710	510
Amsterdam	100	132,241	17,030	132,241	17,030
Bremerhaven	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste	100	100	...	6,900	6,900
Barcelona	...	...	...	22,879	22,879
Genoa	...	...	...	62,337	62,337
Venice	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn	...	...	...	114,705	1,000
Trieste	500	500	...	1,700	1,700
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	22,800	22,800	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	2,100	2,100	...	...	...
Leghorn	11,411	11,411	...	...	...
Trieste	...	...	...	...	...
Venice	...	...	...	...	...
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	6,490	6,490	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	60,106	60,106	...	...	...
Leghorn	14,810	14,810	...	...	...
Trieste	40,167	40,167	...	...	...
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	103,264	103,264	...	...	...
Catania	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
Naples	1,700	1,700	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn	550	550	...	...	...
Trieste	20,228	20,228	...	...	...
Messina	300	300	...	...	...
Girgenti	1,110	1,110	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	7,000	7,000	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	24,316	24,316	...	...	...
Leghorn	69,000	69,000	...	...	...
Trieste	187,511	187,511	...	...	...
Messina	550	550	...	...	...
Girgenti	20,228	20,228	...	...	...
Palermo	300	300	...	...	...
Catania	1,110	1,110	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn	103,475	103,475	...	...	...
Trieste	24,316	24,316	...	...	...
Messina	69,000	69,000	...	...	...
Girgenti	187,511	187,511	...	...	...
Palermo	550	550	...	...	...
Catania	20,228	20,228	...	...	...
Naples	300	300	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	1,110	1,110	...	...	...
Leghorn	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste	...	...	...	...	...
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn	23,533	23,533	...	...	...
Trieste	4,618	4,618	...	...	...
Messina	15,748	15,748	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	27,909	27,909	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	5,832	5,832	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste	...	...	...	...	...
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn	6,440	6,440	...	...	...
Trieste	72,943	72,943	...	...	...
Messina	19,696	19,696	...	...	...
Girgenti	50,840	50,840	...	...	...
Palermo	169,456	169,456	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	19,440	19,440	...	...	...
Leghorn	300	300	...	...	...
Trieste	1,110	1,110	...	...	...
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste	...	...	...	...	...
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool	2,01,548	3,01,548	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,01,548
London	88,554	1,28,554	1,28,554	1,28,554	...
Hull	...	...	...	...	...
Falmouth	...	...	...	...	...
Marseilles	6,146	6,146	...	...	6,146
Hamburg	7,786	7,786	...	...	7,786
Antwerp	21,990	21,990	6,646	6,646	15,344
Ghent	143,322	143,322	21,487	21,487	121,835
Amsterdam	9,416	9,416	1,749	1,749	7,667
Bremerhaven	5,719	5,719	1,000	1,000	4,719
Trieste	6,440	6,440	...	...	6,440
Barcelona	72,943	72,943	23,533	23,533	49,410
Genoa	19,696	19,696	4,618	4,618	15,078
Venice	50,840	50,840	15,748	15,748	35,092
Leghorn	169,456	169,456	27,909	27,909	141,547
Trieste	...	...	...	...	...
Messina	...	...	5,832	5,832	5,832
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	19,440	19,440	...	...	19,440
Leghorn	300	300	...	...	300
Trieste	1,110	1,110	...	...	1,110
Messina	...	...	...	...	...
Girgenti	...	...	...	...	...
Palermo	...	...	...	...	...
Catania	...	...	...	...	...
Naples	...	...	...	...	...
Civita Vecchia	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said	...	...	...	...	...
total F. P. bales	893,809	1,073,416	179,607	179,607	331,261 net Inc.

Wheat.—Adverse telegraphic advices from Europe coupled with advancing Exchange has rendered the market very quiet, and for New Crop future delivery prices are generally 1 anna per cwt. lower on the week. For ready stuff of good quality, however the competition is still very keen, and prices are not altered, certainly no lower. We quote per cwt. Railway terms :—

White Pea-y, No. 1	Rs. 4-7-6 Rs. 4-7-0
Laskari, No. 1	,, 4-9-6 ,, 4-8-0
Khatha (Hard Red), Fine	,, 3-14-3 ,, 3-13-0
Ahmedad (Soft Red)	,, 4-3 6 ,, 4-2-6
Delhi, White.....	,, 4-5-6 ,, 4-5-0
,, Red.....	,, ,, 4-1-0
Hard Yellow, Khandwa.....	,, 4-10-6 ,, 4-6-0
Katha, Red, Nagpore.....	,, 3-15-0 ,, 4-0-0

Seeds.—*Linseed* is dull with next to nothing doing at Rs. 5-3 per cwt. for ready Old, Rs. 6-6 for New Crop, April delivery. For *Rapeseed* the demand is slack at Rs. 5-10 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-15 for Red Cawnpore. *Gingelly* is dull at Rs. 6-11 for White, Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for Mixed.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

		1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—	For the week.....	216,323	191,578	294,91
,,	Since 1st Jan.....	391,009	311,121	413,84
Linseed—	For the week.....	27,545	49,210	28,65
,,	Since 1st Jan.....	50,677	79,812	44,18
Rapeseed—	For the week.....	5,541	7,621	3,16
,,	Since 1st Jan.....	10,122	13,766	6,55
Gingelly Seed—	For the week.	62,278	48,249	115,574
,,	Since 1st Jan.....	107,889	78,292	185,160

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 6.*)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufactures, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the musical solutation ticket we got along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focussing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very first buyers, and I can expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to combine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our reputation, and on our buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNENE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition manufacturer, without any SCHIEDMAYER in it, there was the faintest chance of their doing so, we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the great advertisement, and are all too better rewarded with the German double. Number of last Soldiers' Joke AND SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last FIFTY years, that is to say, long before any stock-jobber had devised the experiment of trying to demolish his trade by putting his name upon a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

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ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ORR—January 9, in London, Peter Orr, formerly of Madras, aged 84.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DICKINSON—January 10, at Bombay, the wife of James H. Dickinson, Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, of a son.

DEATH.

DOERR—January 13, at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, William Doerr, (Stuttgart,) aged 45 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEYTS—January 7, at Asansol, the wife of G F Beyts, Resident Engineer, E I Railway, of a son.

SCULLY—January 9, at 9, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Scully, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—January 8, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain A J A Wright, XXXth Regiment, D A A G M, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WALLER—January 8, at his residence, Brighton Cottage, Mount Road, of fire-burns at the People's Park Fair, J P Waller, aged 52 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887.

The death of Lord Iddesleigh has been heard of in India with scarcely less regret than amongst his countrymen at home. He is remembered in this country as a Secretary of State for India who, during his short tenure of that office, showed a very real interest in Indian affairs, working with diligence and wisdom, and taking on the whole a broad and liberal view of the questions that came before him. But his career was short, lasting scarcely more than eighteen months, and it is no discredit either to his industry or his statesmanship that he did not leave behind him either in India or in the India Office any large and enduring monuments of his administration. His predecessor, the present Marquis of Salisbury, had shown some originating energy, and had in dealing with more than one question taken care to impose his own will upon the Government of India. But Sir Stafford Northcote, whom the rupture in the Conservative party which Mr. Disraeli's Reform Resolution brought about had transferred from the Board of Trade to the India Office, took a more modest view of his own powers and of the responsibilities of an Indian Secretary of State. A constitutional shyness had much to do with this ; the fact that so distinguished an expert as Sir John Lawrence was Governor-General had more. The conditions were exceptional. The Crown had chosen for its representative in India a member of the Civil Service who had worked his way upward through every grade, to whom India had been the workshop of his life, and who presided over affairs with the authority of one who had an intimate practical acquaintance with well nigh every question that might come before him. To some there might seem in this a special reason why the unprofessional wisdom of the statesman at home should assert itself over the technical—possibly the narrowly technical—spirit which might prevail in the councils of a Civilian Viceroy. It did not seem so to Sir Stafford Northcote, and we do not know that India or the Empire has any reason to complain of him for having left Sir John Lawrence a freer hand than more assertive Secretaries of State have left to less trustworthy Viceroys. Sir John Lawrence certainly spoke in the most grateful terms of the help that he received from Sir Stafford Northcote, as he did indeed of the countenance which Lord Cranborne had given him during the brief tenure of office of the latter. There was nothing in the career of either of them at the India Office which will warrant politicians in this country in believing that less is to be looked for by India from Conservative than from Liberal statesmen. Sir Stafford Northcote's views in regard to the admission of natives to the public service were broad and generous, and his insistance upon the handing over of the Berars surplus to the Hyderabad Government was a protest in the interests of justice and good faith which was not the less creditable to him because it ought to have been unnecessary. It was, perhaps, unfortunate for him that it was while he was at the India Office that the famous ball to the Sultan was charged to the revenues of India. He was not happy, moreover, in having no other defence for this doubtful way of settling the bill than that the Sultan had been very obliging to us in the matter of a telegraph cable to India. But Mr. Fawcett, who on this occasion made his first Parliamentary protestation in behalf of fairness to India, had other opportunities of judging Sir Stafford Northcote's disposition towards this country, and when in 1871 a committee was appointed upon his motion to inquire into the Financial Administration of India, he had no more zealous or sympathetic colleague.

Lord Idde-leigh's short service at the India Office was but an episode in his public life, and it is only in India, doubtless, that prominence will be given to it. At home he will be remembered chiefly as a statesman who carried with him into the career of politics the best virtues and graces of the English gentleman. His public character was not without contradictions. People were sometimes astonished that one so fully imbued with the modern spirit as to seem almost out of place in the company of High Tories should yet have preserved so many of the special qualities of an older type of Englishmen. Addison would have recognized in him many of the lineaments which he had drawn in his portrait of Sir Roger de Coverley, and would have wondered that so admirable a gentleman could ever be found consorting with Whigs, or at least looking with something more than toleration upon their principles. He belonged to a class of politicians of whom, it mattered little, save for the accident of their being upon one side of the House or the other, whether one said that his Conservatism was decidedly Liberal, or that his Liberalism was decidedly Conservative. Such men never excite enthuasism in public life, but when their sincerity and political integrity are beyond doubt, as Lord Iddesleigh's were, they command respect. For with all his moderation his views were not wanting in definiteness. No one, for instance—not even Mr. Gladstone himself—more consistently adhered to the great fiscal principles proclaimed by Peel than did he. People around him might be coquetting with Protectionist heresies, getting encourgement therein from statesmen of higher authority in his party than himself. But whether as Chancellor of the Exchequer with a tariff in his hands, or as one of the leaders of a party in need of a cry and finding no better one than that of Fair Trade, he stood as firmly by the old landmarks of a liberal economy as a disciple of Peel ought to stand. Such hostility as he met with in his political life came less from his enemies than from those who called themselves his frieuds. Even they had nothing worse to say of him than that he had been the private secretary of Mr. Gladstone forty years ago, and that he seemed never to have quite cast off the obligations of service to the *ci-devant* Peelite. But it is doubtful if the personal friendship which is known to have subsisted between the two statesmen for many years had much to do with the mildness with which Sir Stafford Northote met Mr. Gladstone in conflict. Nature had not designed him for the fierce fighting of party life. He was a Falkland whom a Rupert was destined to replace sooner or later. The Rupert came in due course and the Falkland had to retire. We know what the Cavaliers now think of the change.

The place that Lord Iddesleigh's death has vacated will not be easily filled. He will be wanted in the House of Lords, where since Lord Cairns died the

TELEGRAMS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM *VIA* SUEZ.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY 13, MIDNIGHT.

The warlike speeches of Count Moltke and Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag have created a profound impression throughout Europe.

The former affirmed his belief that the rejection of the Army Bill would involve the certainty of war.

Prince Bismarck, in the course of an energetic and threatening speech, declared that as soon as France sees reason to think that she is superior to Germany in her armaments, she will declare war. "I believe," said the Chancellor, "that war is quite certain as soon as the French think they can beat us they will begin war against us. That is my firm immovable conviction, and that is the reason why we want forty thousand men to strengthen our frontier and give the necessary force to the garrisons which will have to bear the brunt of the first assault."

This declaration electrified the assembly, and has made a deep impression throughout Germany.

In France Prince Bismarck's speech was awaited with feverish interest, as it was expected that he would make a declaration in accordance with recent indications of a hostile spirit. Nevertheless the situation is viewed soberly now that the speech has been heard. The gravity of the situation has evidently imposed circumspection and moderation of tone. Bismarck's declaration that the object of the Bill is simply to strengthen the frontier against invasion is assumed to be a pacific indication, as the Prince knows that France certainly will not declare war.

In Russia the unofficial press receives the speech with great scepticism, and regards the conciliatory allusions to Russia and the proffer of a free hand in Bulgaria with mistrust.

In Vienna there is rejoicing at the snub administered to France, which it is believed she must accept if she be not prepared to resent it by war for which she is not yet quite ready.

So far the general impression in the Austrian Capital is favourable, though the scornful references to Austria and the intimation that she will be left to deal with Russia single-handed are resented.

The opinion in England is in the main inclined to consider that the air has been cleared by the speech which may lead to a reconsideration of the perils of the situation, and thus avert a collision on the continent.

If a majority of the Reichstag reject the Bill for the increase of the Army which has been decreed by the Emperor, the dissolution of that Assembly will be immediately announced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

A great meeting, under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took place yesterday at St. James's Palace, Pall Mall, to consider the scheme for an Imperial Institute intended to commemorate the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign.

It is was unanimously resolved to found an Institute which should be an emblem of the unity of the Empire, an exponent of the great industries and commercial resources belonging to it, and a fitting national memorial for keeping the Jubilee of the Sovereign of the Empire.

His Royal Highness in his speech said that her Majesty the Queen will specially value the Institute as a memorial of love and loyalty of her subjects, who are united in promoting and extending the industrial and commercial resources of her dominions, and thus giving expression to the Unity of the Empire.

THE LATE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH.

The late Earl of Iddesleigh was seized with a sudden faintness while ascending the stairs at Lord Salisbury's official residence in Downing Street, and succumbed to heart-disease after an interval of twenty minutes.

Universal sympathy is expressed at the death of the distinguished statesman..

THE FRENCH PRESS ON PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

PARIS, JAN. 12

The French Press, in commenting upon the declarations made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag yesterday, consider that the speech of the German Chancellor is reassuring for the peace of Europe, because France does not dream of attacking Germany.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 13.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here yesterday at 3 p.m., by special train. All the military officers, a guard of honour and band were in attendance.

On the way, his Royal Highness received a Municipal address at the Stewart Cotton Market, in a silver salver of Nagar work. The address was read by Khan Bahadur Framjee, the President. The market was very tastefully decorated for the occasion.

This morning his Royal Highness inspected the military quarters, the camp and the celebrated Jaudbibi Fort, and seemed very much pleased.

At 4 20 p.m. their Royal Highnesses visited Khan Bahadur Nassarwanjee Cursetji and family. The ladies of the family presented their distinguished guests with garlands of flowers, bouquets, &c. Cursetji Street was densely thronged with eager spectators to have a glimpse of their royal visitors. The street from King Gate to the Mission College and back to Bengal Gate was gay with flags, bunting, &c. Two triumphal arches were erected opposite Cursetji's and the Kapad-Bazaar. Cursetji Street was made more attractive by special decorations of evergreens. Flowers were showered over their Royal Highnesses, and they were heartily cheered as they drove on to the Mission College to distribute the prizes. The reply of his Royal Highness to the Rev. Mr. Smith's (the Principal's) report was very encouraging.

The police arrangements have all along been excellent. The Royal party leave by special at 9 o'clock to-night for Mhow.

THE KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 13.

The Kirkee Gymkhana Races were held this evening very successfully. Owing to the departure of the Oxfordshire Regiment, the Band did not come as promised.

FIRST RACE.—"The Stiff'un's Stakes"—Of Rs. 30. Half mile. For all ponies 13-2 and under the property of Members of the Kirkee Gymkhana but have never won a race. Kirkee weight for age, class and inches raised 7lbs. Ponies allowed 2 lbs. for each time they have started; no allowance for never having started. Entrance Rs. 3.

Mary	1
Pepper	2
Lady Jane	3

Only three horses ran. Won easily by two lengths. The third ran off the course close to home. Time—47 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The New Year Cup"—A Silver Cup, value Rs. 49. Five furlongs, for all ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 100. Weight for age, class and inches. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs. extra. Winner of a race value Rs. 49 7 lbs., twice or of a race value Rs. 99 10 lbs. extra in addition. Entrance Rs. 5.

Phœnix	1
Leporello	2
Yum-Yum	3

Won by a length. Two lengths separated the second and third horses. Time—59½ secs.

THIRD RACE.—"Pony Chase"—Value Rs. 25, a Steeple Chase for all ponies 13-2 and under. About 1¼ miles. Weight for age, class and inches. Winner of any hurdle race or chase once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs. extra; of a hurdle race or chase value Rs. 49 5 lbs., twice or of one value Rs. 99 10 lbs., extra in addition. Entrance Rs. 5.

Hocus	1
Postboy	2
Peter	3

Won easily by five lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 20 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Open Stakes"—Of one Gold Mohur for all ponies 13-3 and under, the *bona fide* property of all Warrant and N.-C. officers. 3 furlongs. Catch weights over 12 stone; owners up, allowed 7 lbs. Entrances to go to 2nd pony. Entrance Rs. 1.

Beggarman	1
Pitti Sing	2

Won easily, after several refusals.

FIFTH RACE.—"Polo Sweepstakes"—Of Rs. 3 each for starters, with Rs. 25 added, for all *bona fide* polo ponies 13-2 and under. ¼ mile heats without dismounting. Catch weights over 11 st. 7lbs. Owners up allowed 7 lbs. Winner of a race value Rs. 49 7lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 3.

Run on a straight quarter mile course. The first heat was won by Nettie by a length from Leporello. Time—31 secs. In the second heat there were a good many false starts. Nettle however took the lead and won all the way, Leporello second, and Confidence a good third. Time—29 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 7th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Karrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mooira, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4 per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	46⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teneran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teneran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Singapore-Saigon interruption continues. Mail closes at Singapore for Saigon at 3 p.m. to-morrow, 13th.

Cable, Singapore *via* Cape St. Jacques interrupted. Messages for China, Corea, Japan, Philippines, Anam, Penang, Cochin China and Siam, can only be sent *via* Teheran, Amoor or *Via* Mountain. The public are requested to note that messages sent *via* the Mountain route are liable to delay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 12.

10 p.m.	72·3

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

6 a.m.	69·6
10 a.m.	73·6
2 p.m.	78·1
4 p.m.	78·1

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner of Custom, Salt, Opium and Abkari, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

COLONEL K. A. JOPP, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

MR. W. H. CUMMING, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagherry Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

CONSEQUENT upon the retirement of Mr. J. F. Fernandes, Mr. W. R. Hamilton has been appointed to be second grade Deputy Collector and Mr. J. C. Anding third grade Deputy Collector.

MR. PESTONJEE JAMSETJEE PADSHAH, M.A., has been appointed to act as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Arts College, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Jamsed Ardisar Dalal, M.A., LL.B.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 11th inst.:—Rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops slightly injured by blight and rats in parts of the Deccan and of Dharwar and Bijapur, and by frost in the Hyderabad District. Fever in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of eight, and small-pox in parts of four districts.

THE *Gazette of India* records the satisfaction with which the Governor-General in Council has received the information that his Highness the Maharajah of Idar in the Mahi Kantha Agency has abolished all the transit duties in his State.

THE Bombay native piece-goods merchants, with a view of securing their common interests, have arranged that on and after the 15th instant, no communications relative to the purchase or contract for the purchase of goods should be held in the Kapad Bazaar or elsewhere outside the Fort, either with the principal, brokers or other agents of importing houses, European or native. The association have communicated this decision to the principal European and native firms, and have requested them to transact such business in their offices only.

AN ingenious local contemporary is turning attention to practical subjects, and with regard to the recent frequent collision of vessels in the harbour and down the coast suggests "that much of the disastrous effect produced by the colliding of steamers might be averted by a simple contrivance, *viz.*, that of having the stem of the vessel covered with an elastic shield or cushion made of rubber about nine inches thick. In case of a collision this cushion might be cut through, and the other vessel sustain a considerable concussion, but nothing of a serious nature might result. The rubber and the iron might not agree together, but to prevent the deterioration of the former a layer of cork might be interposed." This seems a very capital suggestion, but surely the noses of the vessels should also be rubbed with a tallow candle or sweet-oil and a bit of bees-wax. Then when a hole was made the bees-wax "might" fill it up, and the vessels "might" go on their way just as if nothing had happened.

A CORRESPONDENT, telegraphing to us from Broach, says:—The Municipal Commissioners and the entire public of this city have heard with regret the news of the proposed transfer of the Deputy Collector, Mr. Bahmanji Edalji Modi, to Ahmedabad, and have forwarded to the Governor a very numerously signed petition praying for his retention. Mr. Modi's urbane manners and sympathetic administration of justice have endeared him to all classes of people without exception, and his brave conduct at great personal risk during the late Talavia riots is still gratefully remembered. The Mahomedans headed by Nabob Sahib and Kazi Sahib have prepared a separate petition. That this community should come forward in this manner to mark their sense of appreciation of a Parsee officer's services speaks volumes for the tact and ability of that successful and loyal servant of Government. It is hoped that the Government may in this particular case indulge the unanimous wishes of the people.

IT is understood that Sir Rivers Thompson and his family will sail by the Khedive on the 3rd of April.

IT is understood to be the intention not to have any gathering of Native Chiefs in Calcutta for the Jubilee celebration, as they will celebrate the occasion by durbars and ceremonies in their own territories.

COMMUNICATION with the Upper Chindwin Valley is so difficult that little has been heard lately of the operations which General John Gordon was conducting from Tammu. The following report, which reaches the *Pioneer* by telegraph, is therefore interesting:—

General Gordon, with 300 of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry and two mountain guns, left Tammu on December the 19th for Kendat, his route being through the Kabo Valley and across the Ungoocking Hills. He reached Kendat on Christmas Day, being met there by the Deputy Commissioner of the District. The first thing done was the establishment of a new post 120 miles up the river, this being done by 80 men travelling 70 miles by steamer and marching 50 miles. The new post is at Poungdyr, the chief village of the Naykaljain District, and is only 20 miles south of the important town of Samjok, the Chief of which has been friendly. Lieutenant Row, of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, remained in command Lieutenant Daly, the Assistant Commissioner, returning to Kendat. The dacoit bands have, during the past few months, given trouble in the district east of Kendat; so on December the 28th Captain Boileau, with 100 Goorkhas and one gun, visited the dacoit villages of Lawthan and Chohital, 30 miles inland. The dacoits fled, leaving their cattle, which were seized. Some stockaded positions were also destroyed without casualties. The arrival of the Tammu Column releases the 18th Bengal Infantry, the head-quarters of which regiment left Kendat for Mingin and Aloun on the 1st January. General Gordon left for Tammu the same day. Colonel Woodthorp, with a Survey party, reached Tammu on December the 21st. The Chindwin road survey begins at once. Steps have been taken to protect the exposed villages from raids by the Hill Chins, special guards being furnished wherever they are required.

THE other day, while introducing to the Viceregal Council a much-needed Bill to modify the duties on imported liquors, Sir Auckland Colvin stated some curious facts regarding the import trade in perfumery. Perfumes have hitherto been imported free of duty, while all spirituous liquors are heavily taxed. The consequence is that the ingenious merchant has taken to sending spirits into the country in modest four-ounce bottles, labelled Eau-de-Cologne or Otto of Roses. The contents are indeed slightly flavoured, but not nearly to an extent sufficient to prevent them being used to quench the Anglo-Indian's thirst, instead of giving the finishing touch to his toilet. This accounts for the fact that 37,000 gallons of "perfume" were imported in 1884-85. The Finance Minister naïvely remarked that it was never the intention of the Legislature that perfumes should be used in this fashion, and he therefore proposes to "put a duty of Rs. 6 per gallon on perfumery, without any distinction as to size or capacity of bottles in which it is imported."

IT was announced in the Viceregal Council held in Calcutta on Friday last that advantage was to be taken of the India Tariff Act being under revision to make an amendment with regard to perfumery. Large quantities of spirit of inferior quality, slightly perfumed, are imported as perfumed spirit in bottles containing four ounces or less, and therefore free of duty under the present law, perfumed spirit being subject to duty only when imported in bottles containing more than four ounces. Such spirit, it has been ascertained, is in fact imported not for purposes of perfumery but for consumption as liquor, and the loss of revenue resulting from this abuse of the law is not immaterial. It has been decided, therefore, to tax all perfumed spirit as potable spirit, irrespective of strength and of the size of the bottle in which it is contained, and to raise the duty on such spirit to Rs 6 a gallon.

THE total area of forest land in Assam on the 31st of March, 1886, was 9,586 acres, of which 2,332 were reserve forests, 862 protected and 6,392 district forests. There were reserve forests in every district except Lakhimpur and Sylhet, the largest reserves being in Kachar, the Naga Hills, and Goalpara. The largest addition of these forests was 15 square miles added in the Garo Hills, and four square miles in Kamrup, but there was a reduction of 29 square miles in Sibsagar, as the Jhanai reserve, which had been proclaimed by mistake, was again thrown open to the Nagas The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,11,494 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,96,656, which leaves a balance on the wrong side of the account This is stated to have been due to an absence of demand for sal timber in the Calcutta market, and partly to the failure of the contractor for working the sal forest at Dambu in the Garo Hills. Sixty-four prosecutions were instituted against 181 persons for breaches of the Forest laws, of whom 123 were convicted. Most of the cases were of trifling importance, and only four were charged with setting fire to the forests. In this four fires 4,641 acres of timber were destroyed.

THE list of this year's appointments to the Honorary Fellowships of the University of Calcutta includes several names belonging to the North-West. The Hon'ble Raja Amir Hasan, Khan Bahadur, is, as his position on the Legislative Council implies, himself a highly-educated native gentleman, and he has displayed much interest in the encouragement of Mahomedan education generally. Raja Lachman Singh is the senior member of the Uncovenanted Service in the N.-W. Provinces, where his long service rendered him widely known and respected. He is, besides, the author of a translation of a work by Kalidasa and, we believe, of the Sakuntala also, into Hindi. Babu Bireshwar Mitter, the third nomination, is a leading member of the Bar at Benares, and is Professor of Law there. He has written much on education, and has lately taken a prominent part in the discussions connected with the establishment of a University in the North-West. Besides these there is the name of Mr. J. W. Quinton as representing the Civil Service. "As regards the latter appointment," the *Pioneer* says, "that there is of course nothing to be said against the selection in itself; but Mr. Quinton's reputation has after all been won in the field of practical business, and the Senate having only one Fellowship to bestow might have shown more sense of the fitness of things had it looked out for a scholar pure and simple."

COMMENTING on the evidence given before the Marine Court in the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fatal collision between the Zuari and the King Arthur in Bombay harbour, the Allanabad paper remarks:—"Seeing that Messrs. Shepherd's fleet of coasting steamers, of which the Zuari was one, have been exceptionally unfortunate of late, and are allowed to carry so many as 700 passengers at a time in waters more or less crowded with shipping, the capacity of the officers in command is a very important point. It matters not whether they are natives or Europeans, provided that they have presence of mind and other necessary qualifications for the care of so many lives. Now the captain of the Zuari was not only not found at his post after the accident; but, in spite of the honourable tradition that the captain should be the last to leave his sinking ship, was actually picked up out of the water, where he had been clinging to a boat, while hundreds of his passengers were being rescued from his ship by the captain and crew of the other steamer. This has not been explained in the evidence; and as the Court has expressly stated that it has no bearing upon the inquiry, we are justified, even while the case is *sub judice*, in asking whether the occurrence does not tend to show that the lives of passengers on these crowded coasting steamers may have been entrusted to inefficient hands."

THE voluminous correspondence received at the call of the Government from official and non-official authorities on the subjects of infant marriage and enforced widowhood in India, has been republished in a volume of selections from the records of the Government of India. The volume is a portly book of 303 pages, and forms an exhaustive guide to the present phase of those interesting and important questions. With hardly an exception the 150 and more institutions, or individuals whose opinions are recorded, are opposed to official interference in the matter, and hold that reform in the evils complained of should come from within and not from without. The heads of local Governments and Administrations are unanimously against interference.

A PRIVATE telegram announces the death at Bath of Major-General E. A. Reeny, V.C., Royal Bengal Artillery. The deceased did excellent service, having won the Victoria Cross at the siege of Delhi.

THE returns of India's foreign trade for the eight months ending 31st November 1886 show a satisfactory tendency upwards. Comparing them with the returns for the corresponding period of 1885, the value of the imports rose by over 500 lakhs and that of the exports by about 450 lakhs. The increase in imports is in far the greatest measure due to a recovery in the trade in cotton piece-goods, especially coloured prints. As the Lancashire piece-goods trade has been stagnant for the last four or five years, this result is distinctly encouraging. The improvement, it may be mentioned, has taken place mainly since the fall in exchange ceased and the value of the rupee either rose or remained steady. There has also been a notable increase in the imports of articles of food and drink, mainly the latter. Turning to the exports, 213 lakhs of the total increase is due to the export trade in raw cotton, raw jute, raw wool, and raw silk having partly recovered the ground lost in 1885. The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom diminished; but the growth of a large trade with Italy and Belgium and a recovery in the trade with France, not only made up for this, but left a very large balance. The exports of cotton twist and yarn to the East continued to increase, and while the quantity of piece-goods exported went down slightly, a better price was obtained.

IT is calculated that by the time the relief of troops from Burma begins in April, there will be 17,000 Indian police in Upper and Lower Burma and about 12,000 or 13,000 local police recruited from the indigenous races. Three-fourths of this total force would be stationed in the Upper Province. Recruits for the 4,000 police now being raised in India are coming in freely.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of the following officers of the Indian Medical Service have been placed at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief:—Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty, Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, M.D., and Surgeon W. G. H. Henderson. The services of Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed temporarily and those of Surgeon J. B. Eston permanently at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department. Surgeon P. A. Hayes has been brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS JOHN FOWLER, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 30th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUT. L. HERBERT, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 1st Central India Horse, has been appointed to be Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN J. N. WALKER, 13th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta, has been granted leave out of India for one year.

EXTENSIONS of leave has been granted to Lieut.-Col. H. L. Nutt, S.C., for three months, and Major D. W. K. Barr, S.C., for two months, both on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. IREDELL, S.C., has retired from the service. He took part in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857 8, serving at Shorapore and Nurgoond and assisting in the operations against the Dessaies in the Sawunt Waree Districts. He also took part in the last Afghan war and was present at the action of Ghirisk and the battle of Maiwand, where he was severely wounded.

CAPTAIN MONTAGUE JAMES, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, has been promoted to a majority.

LIEUTENANT W. F. WHITE, Chesshire Regiment, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted leave of absence to appear before a medical board.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. MACKINNON, who arrived from England in the Serapis, has reached Calcutta, and assumed command of the Leinster Regiment, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Collum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE following is the score of "A" Company, in the "Wyer Cup" competition, fired at Coorla yesterday:—

Rank and Name.	Scores 500 Yards.	Scores 800 Yards.	Total Points.
Lieut. W. Jefferies	32	23	55
Vol. E. Pyrke	27	22	49
„ T. R. Rean	21	22	43
Sergt. T. McClurcan	31	11	42
Vol. W. Massey	28	13	41
„ T. Smith	26	13	39
Sergt. J. W. Wilson	14	10	24
Total...	179	114	293

Average 41·85.

CRICKET.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A MATCH was played on Saturday, the 13th inst., between the above teams on the Colaba ground. The R. E. team scored 54, Lieut. Kaye 13, being the only double figure obtained against the destructive bowling of Pte. Fleming and Bennion. The East Yorkshire scored 136, Captain Steele 39, Pte. Richards 23, Pte. Breen 13. In the second innings Royal Artillery scored 32 runs for the loss of seven wickets. The following are the scores:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gr. Fitzgerald, c Captain Steele, b Fleming	4	b Bennion	1
Lieut. Tancred, b Bennion.	6	b Fleming	0
Capt. Challoner, b Fleming	7	not out	10
Gr. Rowke, c and b Bennion	2	b Fleming	3
Lieut. Wood, b Bennion	6	c and b Fleming	0
Lieut. Kaye, b Fleming	13	c Priestley Bennion	0
Gr. Beardoe, b Bennion	1	run out	0
Gr. O'Brien c Capt. Pogson, b Fleming	0	not out	1
Lieut. McGildowney, c Lieut. Begbie, b Fleming	8		
Major Rochford, b Bennion	3		
Gr. Ager, b Bennion	0		
Gr. Cullinan, not out	3	b Bennion	16
Extras	1	Extras	1
Total...	54	Total...	32

EAST YORKSHIRE.

1st Innings.

Capt. Steele, c Capt. Challoner, b Rowke.	39
Pte. Richards, b Ager	23
Pte. Kaveney, c Lieut. Tancred, b Challenor	7
Lieut. Priestley, b Rowke	2
Capt. Pogson, b Rowke	9
Capt. Bagnall, b O'Brien	5
Pte. Breen, b O'Brien	13
Lieut. Harrison, not out	8
Lieut. Begbie, b Ager	7
Pte. Fleming, b Ager	0
Pte. Bennion, run out	4
Lce.-Corpl. Temple, b Challoner	0
Extras	18
Total...	136

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these diseases lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain steady and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

DR. LEITNER ON THE "DANGERS OF SENDING NATIVE YOUTHS TO ENGLAND."

DR. LEITNER, who entered the Public Service during the war with Russia in 1855, and who (between 1858 and 1864), when Professor of King's College, London, paid special attention to the preparation of candidates for employment in various parts of the East, especially for the India Civil Service, in which there are or have been about 40 of his pupils, besides a considerable number of natives, now in the public service, who have studied under him as Principal (since 1864) of the Lahore Government College, including one or two Statutory Civilians, has forwarded to us two papers on "The Dangers of Sending Native Youths to England," and on "The Re-construction of the Civil Service," which are still of sufficient application at the present moment to deserve re-publication. The first-named paper was put before Government through Mr. (now Sir) H. S. Maine in 1868:—

It is singular that a measure (the Gilchrist Scholarships, now abolished), for which, perhaps more than for any other, Sir John Lawrence's reign will be remembered, should have received so little critical treatment by the Indian Press. The *Hindu Patriot* was, probably, loudest in its expression of satisfaction; other journals had misgivings, but none, I believe, pointed out that his Excellency's proposal was likely to injure the very cause which, on the eve of leaving for England, he had so generously espoused. I have often advocated the policy of sending native officials of rank, ability and proved trustworthiness to England, and I believe that the late proposal regarding the Uncovenanted Leave Rules which allow only three years' leave in India, has been specially designed in order to induce them to visit Europe by the bait of an additional three years' leave. Had native officials been sent home at the expense of Government, the result must have been a satisfactory one, as their experience in Europe could, on their return to duty, have at once been utilized by the State, which knew their worth before it sent them on their travels. But to send youths home can at the best be only a doubtful *experiment*, and it is because I fear that *it will cause a reaction* against native interests that I now venture to point out some of its dangers.

There seems to be no reason why one portion of her Majesty's subjects should, more than any other, be educated at the public expense for professions and Government service. It may be said that India has the wealth, if not the enterprise, to send nine of her sons annually to Europe for professional or "official" ambition; it may be threatened that *English* candidates will clamour against a one-sided bestowal of public patronage, and force Government either to retrace its steps or involve itself in greater expense; and it may be finally urged that the *selection* of any candidate is against the present system of *competition*.

It is in vain to hope that these native youths will, as a rule prefer professions, with the single exception, in some cases, of the legal one, to Government service. If they qualify themselves to be engineers or surgeons, it will be with the view of competing for Government posts in those departments.

There is nothing to prevent natives now from availing themselves of the Medical and Engineering Colleges which India already provides, and there is no reason why some title equivalent to that of "Barrister" should not be conferred by Indian Inns of Court that might be founded. It is just because *professions* have yet to be created among the natives, at any rate, of Upper India, that they, without the prospect of Government employ, do no attract many students in this country. Even superior minds have been known to prefer fixed to precarious incomes, and it is scarcely likely that even the few "professional" native students will prefer, especially under the pressure of their relatives in India, private practice on their return home to the chance of successfully competing for a Government appointment.

It is to be presumed that there will be numerous failures among the native competitors for public appointments, especially in the Indian Civil Service, to which their attention will, in the majority of cases, be directed. This will be a very probable result, especially if the marking of the Civil Service Commissioners for oriental languages is not raised to, what it should be, 750 marks for Arabic and Sanscrit in the "Competitive Examination."* These failures may throw discredit on the generous measure about to be carried out, and will certainly cause disappointment to the unsuccessful candidates, for whom, probably, Government may have to provide appointments in, what is now called, the Uncovenanted Service.

Some of the moral and political effects of the proposal in question cannot be contemplated without apprehension. Familiarity with our vice-stained classes in England will cause contempt for our civilization which the native students on their return to India will not be slow to show. The youthful mind is the slave of appearances. The numerous Turkish youths, although belonging to a race as vigorous and honest as any in India, who have been trained in Europe, have, in the majority of cases, returned to their country with only a taste for champagne, kid gloves, and oaths, a use of the small talk of infidelity, and an unmistakable tendency to libertinage. It would be sanguine to hope more from Indian youths, and I apprehend that even the best of them will be so much spoilt by the petting which they will receive at home, as to fret under subordination and imaginary slights on their return to India.

The great objection, however, to the proposal is, that it will not allay the irritation which has been expressed, in the name of the more intelligent and ambitious natives, by the British Indian Associations of this country and England. It is always doubtful whether, in the case of alien and conquered races, any half-measure between total exclusion and general admission to higher office is, if practicable, wise or generous. In this case it is certain that the clamour for the total abolition of race distinctions will grow, rather than decrease, at this first instalment of Governmeht concessions. This is perhaps only what should be, and it is probable that all the services must be eventually thrown open to all subjects of her Majesty.

The concession is not a simple and intelligible but a complicated and conditional one, and as such will create dissent, confusion, and apprehension in the native mind. The natives will say that Government is only liberal when it can denationalize them. Indeed, it is the expectation of some such result that will induce many Europeans to support "the proposal." But the majority of natives, who are too bigoted to let their sons leave their country, will say—why have a competition *in our case* for a *competitive* examination, or why have a *selection* for a competition? (Of course, those chiefs or gentlemen whose sons are not selected will be in a state of discontent.) Why alienate natives, even for a time, from the country in the government of which they are to take a share, and are Englishmen sent to other countries to learn to rule their own? &c., &c.

Finally, after a great deal of bitterness and misconception of the generosity of Government, the course will have to be taken, which might be adopted now without the slightest cost to Government, viz., a certain number of appointments will be thrown open for competition *in this country*.

The vitality of outside agitation on this subject would then be destroyed, or, should it still continue, would have to narrow itself to a clamour about the number of those appointments. To this the Government will always be able to reply effectually, by referring to the necessary standard of qualification, the claims of the different provinces of India, the production of the candidates, and other facts that do not introduce race opposition.

In thus expressing my opinion, I trust I shall not be deemed blind to the many advantages to be derived by a native from residence in England, or that I am actuated by anything but the sincerest affection for the natives of this country. It is only because the natives referred to will not achieve all it intends, concession prevent the eventual course that must and will not be, that I have ventured to express my opinion be adopted, to those whose generosity and felicity dissent from a measure of the great Government of conception are worthy from which it has emanated. from be after all carried

Should the measure in question be carried into effect, I trust that the native students will not be into effect, I trust that the native authorities. London, relegated to country Colleges or Universities of all cities near which they should reside, alone city, and in the world, gives a conception of size, diversity and immensity, which would not be lost on the youthful mind. In London are found the best teachers on all subjects; there are hospitals on a large scale; the great Courts of Law; the National and Indian Museums and Libraries; our Houses of Parliament; the great learned Societies; Engineering Workshops; vast Mercantile and Industrial Establishments, &c.; in fact, all that, *under proper guidance*, can impress the native students with the grandeur of our civilization. London also possesses an University and two Colleges, King's College and University College, which offer special advantages to native students. "King's College," above all, combines with strict discipline a liberality and exhaustiveness in all branches of knowledge which, in my humble opinion, places it in the first rank of educational institutions, and its "Oriental Section," the only thing of the kind in England, can be easily amplified to meet the requirements of Indian students." The temptations again of London are as nothing when compared with its advantages, and it should not be forgotten that in London, where students generally live with their parents or in lodgings, there do not exist those associations among them for purposes of gambling, drinking, &c., &c., and for engaging in profligate expense and amusements, dignified into national pursuits, to which the monotony of collegiate life in the country consigns even those who would not otherwise be affected by a prevailing atmosphere of fashionable extravagance.†

In Oxford and Cambridge, mainly institutions for instruction in Classics and Mathematics, subjects to acquire which natives are not sent home presumably, the new students would wander about under the impression, however, possibly incorrect, of not being properly taught." Whatever the respect with which we might be inclined to regard these Universities, we cannot deny that, for the purpose in question, they are thoroughly unsuited. The departments for Indian Civil Service candidates which have been established in connexion with them, have been, hitherto, failures. The project of Oriental Hostels started by Mr. G. Williams, Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, fell through miserably. In fact there are no appliances for meeting any, but certain social and intellectual requirements of a certain description of the English mind. ‡ Even Trinity College, Dublin, and still more the Queen's Colleges in Ireland and any of the Scotch Universities would be more suitable to the native student. But I think you will agree with me that, after every due praise has been given to these institutions, no town in England can in its complete and manifold advantages compete with London. If the students are placed in charge of a tutor,—who will control their conduct and direct their studies, who will honour them even in their prejudices, and yet instil into them lessons of progress and high-mindedness, who, acquainted with Oriental customs and languages and an admirer of what is true and beautiful in Oriental literature, will, through the comparative method, develop an enthusiasm for European civilization and science in his native pupils, and yet be free from national and religious bias.—I am sure that, the purposes of discipline being thus secured, no field provides such special opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge of every kind as London."

We think that native candidates who have passed the "competitive" examination in India (should it be decided to hold it also in this country) may be encouraged to pass their period of probation or of preparation for the "further" examinations in England, provided thorough arrangements are made in that country for the supervision of the conduct and studies of native students, and for the prevention of their complete loss of caste, which operates to their social disadvantage on their return to India, whatever those who have themselves lost caste may say to the contrary.

The present arrangements in England for the control and guidance of native students are imperfect. Nor are the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge altogether suited for students of any of the learned professions. London alone has the necessary advantages, provided they can be enjoyed without the temptations connected with residence in London itself. This difficulty, we believe, is obviated by the Oriental Institute at Woking, where alone it is possible for a native to keep caste, owing to intramural and other arrangements which it is unnecessary to republish. It offers the thorough special supervision and guidance of which a native student is in need, and is, besides, within easy reach of the various educational and professional appliances of London. It is, therefore, invaluable to those who wish to return to India with unimpaired influence among their fellow-countrymen, and to be of real use to Government and trusted pioneers of civilization. It has yet to be proved that a native of this country, who defies or ridicules his religious or caste obligations (with which morality is intimately connected) necessarily makes a good public servant.

† The new rules for giving a cheaper University education here not yet been sufficiently tried to enable us to discuss their merits. But we fear that "cheap" will, as usual, be also "nasty," that

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE sub-committee of the Public Service Commission, consisting of Mr. Stewart, C.S. (in the chair), Mr. Kazi Shahbudin and Mr. Ramswamy Moodeliar, who have preceded the main body, sat for the first time at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, for the purpose of taking evidence.

The first witness before the Commission was Mr. Burjorjee Edaljee Mody. We give below some important points from his evidence:—I am First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, and have been in the Judicial Service from 1873. I went to England in order to compete for the Civil Service Commission in 1870. I am an M.A. and LL.B. of the Bombay University.

Q.—What is the prevalent feeling in your province regarding the existing Statutory system?

A.—The prevalent feeling in this province regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. This feeling is necessarily confined to the educated classes, who alone are competent to form an opinion in such matters. The people in general, the masses, hardly give a thought to a question of this kind. The feeling of dissatisfaction is based upon these grounds: (1) That the appointees enter by a back door as it were and not by open competition or by virtue of any recognized status in the public service. (2) That the system of nomination is in its nature invidious and does not necessarily secure really good men, while it creates heart-burning in those who may consider themselves to have better claims. (3) That the Statutory system is looked upon as an insufficient makeweight for the exclusion of the natives from the open competition system. (4) That the greatly reduced pay of the Statutory Civilians is apt to make other members of the service look down upon them as interlopers and inferior servants of Government. The feeling of dissatisfaction is not directed against the statute but against the rules framed thereunder. The rules may be so framed as to remove the objections mentioned above.

Q.—Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, what amendments would you suggest in the rules with a view to remove any reasonable objections which may be felt to them?

A.—Selections should invariably be made from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. Men of proved merit and ability recommended by the heads of departments, for instance, First Class Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judges recommended by the High Court or Deputy Collectors recommended by the Commissioner, should be selected. The person so appointed should be allowed to occupy in the Covenanted Service the rank and position corresponding to his pay and should have the right of regular promotion. Uncovenanted Civil Servants would, no doubt, under the system I advocate, be admitted into the superior grades of the Covenanted Civil service over the heads of junior Civil Servants. But I believe there would be no inherent injustice in this course being adopted. Under the present system the Uncovenanted Civil Servants are kept down, artificially as it were, for years together, to an inferior service, carrying low salaries and inferior powers and privileges, although fitted by long and faithful service and experience to serve their country in the higher grades. On strict principles natives should get the same pay as Europeans, as they must be assumed to be equally competent. But in the present times of financial pressure it may be advisable to utilize the present opportunity for the purpose of making a saving. It is for the good of the natives of India themselves, and for the beneficial government of their country that they should submit to some reasonable scheme of retrenchments. Under the system I advocate no tests of preliminary qualifications as to age, intellectual capacity, and moral, social and physical fitness need be prescribed, as a person already in the public service and recommended by competent authorities may be presumed to satisfy all necessary tests.

Q. If the system of examination in England were revised with the result that natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system?

A.—If the system of examination in England were so revised, it would still be necessary to retain the Statutory system in the manner suggested.

Q.—Is competition of natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India?

A.—I cannot say that the competition is favourably looked upon. I believe there are certain sections of the community who advocate an examination in India simultaneously with the examination in England, the subjects, papers, examiners, &c., to be identical. I think there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of having an examination in India. These difficulties are:—(1) That I do not think there are sufficient educational appliances in India to satisfy the high tests required for entrance into the Civil Service. (2) That it would not do to sub-divide the Indian examination into different centres, and it would be very difficult to fix upon any one centre of examination in India as suitable to all provinces. (3) An uniform standard of oral examination in the two countries cannot be easily secured. If means could be devised for overcoming these difficulties, then there would be no objection to having two simultaneous examinations, one in India and the other in England. Either examination should be open to both natives and Europeans. Those of the successful candidates who may have passed in India should go to England and remain there for the usual period of probation.

Q.—Should additional facilities be given to natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition?

A.—No additional facilities need be given to natives for this purpose, except that the age limit should be increased, and that in the standard for the examination Sanskrit and Arabic should be placed on a par with Latin and Greek; and Persian, Urdu, Marathi, and Guzerati, with French, German, &c. Of course a native should not be allowed to take up at the examination his own mother-tongue. It may, perhaps, be advisable to establish a few scholarships also, in order to enable deserving natives, not possessed of sufficient means, to go and compete in England.

Q.—Are objections entertained to going to England; and if so, what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?

A.—Certain classes of Hindoos, especially the orthodox Hindoos of the older generation, may perhaps have caste objections to going to England. But these prejudices have considerably diminished of late, and will soon, I believe, totally die out, at all events among those classes who are fit and care to compete for the Civil Service. Those that are anxious to compete in England will go there without fear of caste. Those that entertain caste prejudices against a journey to Europe cannot be held to have liberal enough ideas to make them fit members of the Civil Service.

Q.—What should be the limit of age for candidates for the Covenanted Sivil Service?

A.—Native candidates are placed at a disadvantage in respect of age. The present maximum limit of age is 19 years. It operates as a sort of prohibitive limit for native candidates. They cannot go to England to prosecute their studies early enough to be able to pass the preliminary test before the expiry of the age limit. The age at which they would have to go would be too tender. Even for English candidates the limit may be too low, although, they being natives of England, are not under the same disadvantage on that account as natives of this country. On the whole, I am of opinion that the age limit should be raised equally for all candidates, English and native, and that it may be raised to 22 or 23 years.

Q.—What special provision, if any, do you think should be made for the appointments to Covenanted posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service?

A.—In case open competition in England on equal terms with Europeans is retained, then, politically, it may become necessary for the preservation of British rule and British supremacy, that a provision should be made, reserving the very highest administrative posts for the Europeans, and also fixing a certain percentage, say 50 per cent., as the maximum proportion of native candidates passed in any one year, to the entire number passed in that year. I think that some such restrictions were contemplated by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India, consisting of Sir J. P. Willoughby and others, who made their report on 20th January 1880, in paragraph 2 of which they expressed their opinion to the effect that natives of India should be employed in the administration of India to as large an extent as possible "consistently with the maintenance of British supremacy." In order to compensate the natives for these restrictions, it should be provided that every year one native in each province should be promoted from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service to the Covenanted Civil Service, as a reward for proved merit and ability, and should be placed in the grade which will fetch him the same or nearly the same pay as that of his last appointment.

Q.—Ought not the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Covenanted Service, be open to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty who possess the qualifications that may be from time to time prescribed?

A.—If the Uncovenanted Service were made open to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty, including persons of pure European descent, then all services in India, from the highest to the lowest, would in course of time be flooded with persons who are not Indians. I believe that this is neither the object nor the intention of British rulers.

Q.—Do you consider that a difference should be maintained between the rates of pay granted to Covenanted Civilians, who enter through the competitive channel in England, and to persons holding Covenanted posts who do not enter through that channel?

A.—I think there should be no difference between the rates of pay granted to Native Covenanted Civilians who enter through the competitive channel in England and to persons holding Covenanted posts who do not enter through that channel. Any such distinction would be invidious and unnecessary, as persons appointed from the ranks of Uncovenanted Civil Service must be presumed to be quite as fit for the posts to which they are appointed as persons who have originally entered the Service by competition in England.

Q.—If you consider there should be no difference of pay, how do you justify the application of the same rates of pay in the case of natives who have satisfied the very high tests required by the examination in England and natives who have not?

A.—*Ceteris paribus*, natives who have satisfied the very high tests required by the examination in England could certainly be entitled to better consideration and better pay than those who have not. But I altogether deprecate the appointment to the Statutory Service of raw youths by nomination. I propose the appointment of tried and experienced Uncovenanted Civil Servants only. They stand on a quite different footing from untrained probationers who have not passed the English competitive examination.

Q.—How far should appointments in each province to Covenanted posts be restricted to natives of the province concerned?

A.—Appointments made according to the result of the open competition should be regulated by the choice of the candidates, as is done at present. Appointments made from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service should be restricted to natives of the province concerned.

Q.—On what principles should the promotion of natives appointed to Covenanted posts otherwise than by the channel of the competition in England be regulated?

A.—The promotion of natives appointed to Covenanted posts, otherwise than by the channel of the competition in England, should be regulated on the same principles as those applied in the case of persons appointed through the competitive channel.

Q.—Should subjects of Native States be eligible for appointment to Covenanted posts in British India?

A.—I think subjects of Native States in subordinate alliance with the Crown should be eligible for appointments to the Covenanted posts in British India.

Q.—Would you consider a residence in England for men selected for the Statutory Civil Service desirable?

A.—If the present system of selecting men of good family for the service be maintained, I think a residence in England is desirable.

Q.—How are men occupying Government posts in a place where the bulk of the population belongs to a different class or community regarded by them?

A.—I do not suppose they are regarded with much favour. In Ahmedabad, for instance, I know that the feeling is against having many Parsees, as Governmens officials, in a large Hindoo population.

The next witness was Mr. Choonilal Venlial, District Deputy Collector of Broach. In the course of his evidence he said: I am now in the 40th year of my service, of which 23 years I have been Deputy Collector. I think all parties are dissatisfied with the way in which appointments to the Statutory Service have been made. The Covenanted Civil Servants are dissatisfied, because the Statutory civilians have not entered the service by the door of competitive examination. The Uncovenanted civilians are dissatisfied because the Statutory civilians, who are placed over them, have not passed any tests of their fitness and capability for the posts they occupy. Lastly, the public at large find no reason to look with favour upon this system of nomination. For these reasons, I would abolish the Statutory service altogether.

Q.—But supposing the Statutory service is retained, would you not think it advisable for the candidates selected for it to go to England for study?

A.—Their proceeding to England will not improve their status in the eyes of the general public. But I am for the total abolition of the Statutory service.

Examined by Mr. Kazi Shahbudin: Q.—You are aware that before the advent of British rule in Gujerat there were old Rajput and Mussulman families which were in affluent circumstances? A.—Yes; there are many such families in Gujerat.

Q.—In what condition are they at present? A.—Most of them are in decayed circumtances, firstly and chiefly, owing to their unthrifty habits, and secondly, owing to their want of education.

Q.—Then I suppose you mean to say that the change of rule has caused their decay? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think that the decay resulting from this change of rule of old Rajpoot, Mahomedan and Girasia families who were once the rulers of Gujerat, should be intensified by making in their case education an absolute test of fitness for Government employment, or would you allow Government any discretionary powers in regard to these people? A.—They must be trained in the lower grades of the Uncovenanted Service, and must only be promoted, like the rest, if they showed their fitness for higher posts.

Q.—That is to say, you would treat them exactly as you would treat the other communities in Gujerat, the Nagars, for instance, who are not backward in receiving education? A.—Yes; I would treat them in exactly the same manner, with this exception alone, that if a Mahomedan youth belonging to one of these families should educational and other merits equal to a man belonging to one of the advanced classes, he might be allowed a preference over his competitor for a Government post.

Q.—I suppose you know I am speaking on political grounds? A.—I had rather keep politics in the background.

Mr. Stewart: Do you think any danger would be caused to the Bombay Presidency by discarding political considerations, and abolishing the Statutory service altogether?

A.—I do not think it is the prevailing feeling that the Statutory service has been created for these old Mahomedan families, nor do I suppose have any of them been yet employed in this service.

On the question whether the examination for the Civil Service should be held both in England and India, the witness said there must be one examination in England only. The educational training to be had in India was inferior to what could be obtained in England; and, moreover, if the door of competition be thrown open in India, people of all classes and social position and of every stamp of character would be free to submit themselves to the examination. If the examination were held in England, only well-to-do natives, whose status and position were high, could afford to send their sons thither. The Covenanted Civil Service, the witness added, ought to be kept an honourable service.

Mr. Ramswami Moodeliar here asked the witness a number of questions in regard to his opinion on the subject of social fitness.

Q.—Do you think the compulsion to go home to submit to the competitive test would enable men of good families alone to go there? A.—I think it would. India is a place where caste and social position are important considerations. Unless a man occupies a high social position, he will not be respected by the people. That is my experience of the Uncovenanted Service.

Q.—Then do you mean to say that though a man be honest and able, he is not respected if he does not belong to a good family?

A.—Well, I do not suppose that if any man of low family has risen high in Government service. But I do not know that some years ago, a person was recommended for a high post in consideration of certain important service dones by him to Government, but a very able Collector opposed the appointment on the ground that he belonged to a very low family.

Q.—Don't you think the effect of the examination being held in England prevents many capable young men from submitting to it?

A.—I think it does.

Q.—It is not unfair that they should labour under this disadvantage?

A.—It may be unfair in one sense. But so far as the interests of the public service are concerned, I think that Government should have officers of good social position in the country.

Q.—If persons belonging to the humbler classes have not yet, as you say, found their way into the Uncovenanted Service, why do you suppose that they would gain admittance in the Covenanted Service, if the examination were held in India?

A.—But the Uncovenanted Service is not open to every one by competition. In appointing men to the service Government officials look to their social position.

Q.—Is that the principle on which they are acting?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I suppose you are aware that any Englishmen, however humble his position may be, can compete in England?

A.—I think they require there some sort of certificate of moral, physical and intellectual fitness.

Q.—But what I mean to say is that there is no prohibition in England even to men belonging to the very humblest position in society from competing. Do you know that?

A.—I do; but there is this distinction between the case of Europeans and natives. Englishmen come out to serve in a country where nobody knows what social position they enjoyed. But as for natives, everybody knows their social position.

Q.—Suppose a man belonging to one province be sent to serve in another, would his low position act as a bar to him?

A.—Well, there is always some connecting link between different provinces.

Q.—What do you say to the Proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, that no person shall, by reason of his birth or his nationality, be precluded from holding the highest office in the State?

A.—I do not think my views are in any way inconsistent with the terms of the Proclamation. I simply say the Civil Service should be composed of an honourable body of men, and that the examination should be held in England only. An examination in India has many drawbacks. It is nowhere laid down in the Queen's Proclamation that the examination for the Covenanted Service should be held in India. Family respectability must be considered side by side with merits.

Mr. Stewart: You mean a combination of all these qualities is looked to as a rule?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Moodeliar: In my Presidency we do not care at all to what family a man belongs, so long as he has merits and character.

On the rule relating to the appointment of graduates as Mamlatdars after they have served for a certain term in the lower grades, Mr. Choonilal said that in point of education these graduates were no doubt superior to others who had qualified themselves for the post by merit and long experience in the lower branches of the service. The Mamlatdar's post was one of very great importance, and along with education, special training was a necessary qualification for it.

After the examination of the above witness was concluded, the Commission adjourned till this morning.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is the progress report for December:—

Blasting rock in the channel was carried on during the month by drivers, and 6,158 cubic feet of rock lifted.

The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 7,984 feet; of this, 7,795 feet was completed to foundation level, including 7,605 feet, from which the timbering had been removed. The above length includes 825 feet of the harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 40,208 brass.

The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 7,527 feet, of which 7,064 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a length of 6,599 lineal feet was in progress at heights above datum varying from 80·25 to 91·00 or coping level, and to this level 816 feet of wall has been completed. 2,401 brass were built during the month, making a total of 40,469 brass since the commencement.

The iron work for the Caisson amounting to 190 tons arrived on the 14th ult. in the s.s. Loodiana. It has been unloaded, stacked and sorted already for erection.

Thirty-fourcast-iron face bollards were delivered on the works; these being fixed as the coping is set.

At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	400 Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	24,979 C. ft.
Front and back coping, dressed	5,750 "
Inverts and Ashlar	3,402 "
Granite, dressed	9,680 "
Sand	70,000 "
Lime	30,000 "
Portland cement	120 tons.
Cast-iron pipes	83½ "
Cast-iron bollards	30 "

The number of wagons filled during the 26 working days of the month amounted to 10,050, being a daily average of 387, the greatest number taken out in one day being 423.

The total excavation done during the month amounted to 12,046 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 265,937 brass.

The daily average number of men and women working on the dock and at the quarries was 5,738, the greatest number in one day (27) being 6,217.

THE LATE LORD IDDESLEIGH.

A LATER telegram says that Lord Iddesleigh was seized with faintness while ascending the stairs at Lord Salisbury's official residence in Downing street, and that he died soon afterwards of heart-disease. "Kosmos"—who is understood to be Mr. T. H. S. Escott—the writer of the "Letters to Eminent Persons" in the *World*, chooses to regard the late Foreign Secretary as less of a politician than of an amiable country gentleman—a sort of "latter day Sir Roger de Coverley, with just a suspicion of ancient pantaloon." Addressing him on January 18, 1882, before his elevation to the Upper House, "Kosmos" says:—

For a man of 63 years of age you are marvellously agile and youthful. You enjoy the country-dance which takes its name from Addison's Knight, more than most of your juniors. You can hop, skip, and jump with an alacrity that sprightly seventeen might envy. Your former chief, the late Lord Beaconsfield, once observed, *apropos* of your ingenuous manner and the semi-bashful expression of your countenance, that whenever he looked at you he was irresistibly reminded of Susannah and the Elders. But though there is a certain coyness in your demeanour on the front opposition bench of the House of Commons, it all vanishes when you are in private. You can foot it merrily with the best, and dismiss your cases to the winds to carry to the Cretic Sea. You are equally in your element at a rent dinner, by the cover-side, or, at an agricultural meeting. Some years ago, when you were leader of the House of Commons you made a really excellent speech in which the humours of the late Squire Western and Sir Robert Walpole were happily mingled. You compared the House of Commons to a pack of hounds, and to the gentleman who hunted with them, and who insisted upon being shown sport; you then expatiated upon many other subjects, and beknew the country, in a fit of economy, to the scrupulous moments which follow a night of good-fellowship when there is an intense desire for soda-water and red herrings.

Addressing Lord Iddesleigh—then Sir Stafford Northcote—as the chief of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, "Kosmos" remarks:—

You have been from the first signally unfitted for the functions of a party chief in a period of agitation and turmoil. You have felt the necessity of doing something that served congruous with the *role*; you have been alternately intrigued against and remonstrated with by the dashing spirits who sit below the gangway. You have been made to feel generally uncomfortable, and this sense of discomfort has operated upon you in a manner not very favourable to the display of the Christian virtues and graces which you so eminently possess. You were taunted with a constitutional lack of political pugnacity; you were vituperated for playing into the hands of Mr. Gladstone, and for availing yourself of none of those advantages which the blunder of your opponents placed at your disposal. It was necessary for you to do something. You did not carry guns enough to open a rattling fire upon the Ministerialists. The purely feminine qualities which distinguish you as a mere politician asserted themselves, and Susannah convinced the Elders that she could on an emergency be spiteful. *Apropos* of these displays Mr. Gladstone summed up their merits and demerits in the simple remarks that you were a jelly-fish. You showed your political courage last Session by deliberately breaking parliamentary faith upon three occasions with the Government. It was not your fault; it was rather your misfortune. You were brought to bay by the Conservatives who yelped at you behind and below. You would perhaps have abdicated were it not for very shame, and you therefore resorted to the weapons which lay readiest to your hands. Like many other mild and amiable gentlemen, you secrete about you a considerable faculty of malignance. This malignance exhibited itself then. It was a mean and sorry spectacle, but it was solely chargeable to the unfair pressure which had been placed upon you. Sir Roger de Coverley—the ideal country gentleman, the model chairman of Quarter Sessions, the perfectly competent permanent Under Secretary of State—was forced into a situation absolutely uncongenial. The worst and weakest instincts of his nature asserted themselves. He could not be strong; but he showed that he could be vicious. He could not assail his enemies; but he contrived to exasperate them. He would not risk a regular engagement, but he did violate an honorable compact.

Have you in the slightest degree bettered your prospects by thus compromising your character? If you have yielded your virtue, where is your reward? Are you the more acceptable to the dominating spirits of the Conservative party because you have shown yourself capable of taking an ungenerous, and even dishonest advantage of those on the other side of the House? You know very well that each of these questions must be answered in the negative. Your appearances in public during the Long Vacation, that is now just at an end, have been equally unsatisfactory in themselves and as little reassuring to your followers. You dallied and hesitated with the Fair-trade and Reciprocity phantom, as an elderly spinster has been known before now to do with the juvenile Lovelace. You made speech after speech and columns upon columns of the morning paper were filled with reports of your dull and diluted verbosity, unredeemed by any felicity of phrase or of thought, unenlivened by any smart rejoinder or bright attack. You are probably the worst platform rhetorician who has ever aspired to lead the Conservative party. Your delivery is monotonous and uninspiring; your sentences are flat, invertebrate, tautological; your arguments and illustrations are as stale as that hackneyed story about Mr. Canning and the dry champagne which I have heard you tell at least a dozen times. You yourself must know very well that this is not the way in which an Opposition is to be animated and a minority turned into a majority. In other respects, too, your position is peculiarly unfortunate. You are not as much the leader of the younger members of the Conservative connexion as Lord Randolph Churchill is their leader; and there was no doubt the serious afterthought in the reply which you made to your friend some months ago who asked you what place you would give the young gentleman whom, by a happy inadvertence, Mr. Jacob Bright once spoke of as the member for Woodcock, in your Administration, that the point appeared to you rather to be what place Lord Randolph Churchill might be pleased to apportion to yourself.

Nor are the relations which you occupy towards the rank and file of the Conservative party of a much more promising character. Yourself a country gentleman, that party contains in its ranks many other country gentlemen. But the number of these is rapidly diminishing. They are less by thirty-five in the present Parliament than they were in the last; and their places are taken by Conservatives of the commercial or plutocratic type. Thus you have fallen between two stools. The squires and the bucolic colonels who breed shorthorn distrust and dislike you, because they credit you with a sneaking admiration for the minister whom they call the 'criminal lunatic.' The charge, indeed, it may be parenthetically mentioned, is absolutely false for all traces of mutual amity and respect between Mr. Gladstone and yourself have disappeared long ago. On the other hand, there is a growing disposition on the part of the Conservative brewers, bankers, manufacturers, and wholesale tradesmen, to recognise in men of the stamp of Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir Richard Cross their future leader. There can be no doubt that before many years have passed the Conservative landowners—if by that time any landowners are left of the United Kingdom—will be far more sparsely represented in the House of Commons than at present. The backbone of the Conservative party in the popular Chamber will be found, not in the country house, but in the house of business. Comercial Conservatism, you must know, distrusts you quite as much as does Lord Randolph Churchill himself. Your opportunities have, therefore, gone by, your chances of becoming Prime Minister are extinguished, and your career is practically at an end. As a debator you are surpassed by half a dozen gentlemen, even on your own side of the House where real debating power is comparatively rare. Mr. Gibson, who, if he were not an Irishman, might look forward to great distinction in English statesmanship, eclipsed you completely last Session, and led the opposition to the Irish land act.

Lord Iddesleigh figures largely in Mr. W. H Lucy's "Diary of two Parliaments." The following is Mr. Lucy's estimate of him as a "Parliamentary hand" especially in connection with the Bradlaugh incident:—

Every one knows that Sir Stafford Northcote is one of the best, most kind-hearted, and most honourable men returned to Parliament. It is not so widely acknowledged, but it is equally true that he is a man of great shrewdness, prudence and ability. If he were only a little more unscrupulous he would pass for an exceedingly wise man, or the same effect would have followed had not accident intervened at a critical period of his life and intercepted that natural tendency towards Liberalism which, reaching fuller force, carried his master to the opposite side. No one who has watched Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons whether as leader of the Conservatives in office, or as their titular chief in days of adversity, can doubt that his natural sympathies are with the Liberals. All his mistakes have arisen from obedience in the first instance to the impulse of his nature. This has frequently landed him, to his dismay, in a position of hostility to the party with which he is officially connected. He has straightway floundered out, even, in the excitement of the moment, going to undue lengths in the contrary direction. His party, with good reason, do not trust his instincts; he does not respect the instincts of his party and the two live through the Session at cross purposes, with much creaking of machinery, and much noisy escape of steam at inadequate apertures.

The whole of the weary Bradlaugh incident is directly traceable to this political phenomenon. At the outset Sir Stafford Northcote, invited in due form by the *ad interim* leader of the house to second the motion for a select committee on a question of precedence, agreed as a matter of course. His honest mind was blind to the prospect of party advantage which shone bright and clear to the keener intelligence of Sir Henry Wolff. The discovery once made, Sir Stafford Northcote, after a period of retreat, once more appeared in his titular position and even out-Wolffed Sir Henry. He was ready enough now to lead his part to any lengths, and into any ditch. He (of course, in a Parliamentary sense) shrieked for the blood of Mr. Bradlaugh with voice and gesture that belied his gentle instincts. It was in an excess of this newborn enthusiasm that, when the matter came to a stand still, owing to Mr. Gladstone's clever and most masterly inaction, Sir Stafford Northcote temporarily assumed the leadership of the House of Commons, and amid ringing cheers from gentlemen behind who began to think that, after all he was a great statesman moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be committed to prison.

It was perhaps a little shock to his newly acquired position that on the following night he had to move that Mr. Bradlaugh be released. But the whole procedure was in accordance with his character and the peculiar circumstances in which he found himself placed. It was open to him, not less than to Mr. Gladstone, to leave the matter into ready hands that, in clutching at the leadership, had brought about the whole blundering business. It is true he had voted and spoken against admitting Mr. Bradlaugh; but it was not by his action—at the ouset in direct opposition to it—that the difficulty had arisen.

The real leader of the House in this matter the man who had most accurately ganged the force of its baser passion, sat below the gangway, and it was for him now to carry out the business to such conclusion as seemed to his better judgment to be logical.

But Sir Stafford "meak and wavering, ever in a fright lest he do something wrong, does nothing right." He took the burden on his own shoulders, transferring to himself the obloquy of ignominous failure, while clever men, having played their game, and having had their sport, stand on one side and swear and shrug their shoulders and sigh, "Ah! well, poor Northcote!"

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Application for re-hearing.

345-29,951-86—R. B. Sedgwick and another vs. Morarj Goculdas—Pestonji and R. (S. C. C Suit.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

537—Payne, G. and S.—Canji Natha vs. L. L. Dreyfus.—Hore, C. and B.

539—Winter and B.—Sirdar Deler Dowlat Bahadoor vs. J. F. Evans.—Hore C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

251-86—Hore, C. and B.—Dharamsey Meghji vs. Damodher Meghji, and others—Little S. F. and N., and Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

201-86—Mulji B. B.—Vijbhookandas Cassidas vs. Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R. and in person—Part heard.

317-86—T. H. Pearse—Krishnarao Chintamon vs. Venayek Narayen and another—Little, S F N and in person.

323-86—In person—a pauper—Madhow Vithoba vs. Luxumon Vithoba and another—In person.

325-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Pallonji Ruttanji Contractor vs. Bhicoaji Gunesh—In person.

190-17319 of 86—Bomonji and H.—Bhicoaji Gunesh vs. Pallonji Ruttonji—Little S F and N—(B. S. C. C.)

329-86—Tyabji and D.—Fatmabai and another vs. Sidick Allana and others—T. H. Pearse—and M. H. Khan.

332-86—Bomonji and H.—Mowji Jairam vs. Pragji Dewji and others—Wilkin and B.

335-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Parwatibai vs. Parwatibai and another—Payne, G. and S.

305-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Curseji Sorabji Jussawalla vs. Cowasji Bhicoaji Gara and others—Ardesir H. and D., and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

419-85—Mansukial and D.—Runchord Hurgowun and another vs. Ramji Vulubh—R. Skipsey—Part heard.

166-85—Pestonji and R.—Mahomed Sallay bin Mahomed Hoosen, &c., vs. Haji Abdool Rehman Damji and another—Tobin and R., and Tyabji and D.

433-85—Hore, C. and B.—Mirzamul Nathmul and another vs Venayek Cassinath Mendhle and another—Khunderao M.

80-85—Payne, G. and S.—Harnath Roopaji and others vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C. and B.

50-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Memon Meya Ahmed Esmail vs Sulliman Hassum Noormahomed—Jefferson, B. and D.

205-86—Little S. F. and N.—Morarji Khanji vs. Girdhurlal—Dulputram,—Hore C. and B.

466-85—In person—Ahmed Jewa and another vs. Sullaymahomed Ahmed and other—Hore C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

51-86—Bomanji and H.—Esmalji Mulla Mahomedally vs. Sonee Nathna Jetha and another.—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

256-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.—Winter and B.

111-86—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs. Haji Ebrahim Janmahomed and another.—Craigie, L. and O.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao vs. Kessorbai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

299-83—Tyabji and D.—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K.

264-85—Crawford and B.—Khathabhai vs Rustomji Doosabhoy Setna and others—Tyabji and D., L., S. F. and N., M. and C, and P, G. and S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Hajeem, Capt S. C. Noway, arrived in Bombay, in ballast, yesterday morning from Mauritius.

The s.s. Carlton, 1,322 tons, Captain J. Watson, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a cargo of timber from Moulmein (Jan. 2).

THE s.s. Ehrenfels of German nationality, 1,521 tons, Captain A. Fischer, came in Bombay yesterday laden with Timber, from Rangoon (Jan. 4).

THE s.s. Peishwa, 1,399 tons, Captain W. Edge, sailed yesterday afternoon for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE barque Choice, 400 tons, Captain A. Saburi, came in Bombay yesterday, from Mauritius, having left that port on Nov. 23. She is laden with sugar.

THE s.s. Malacca, 1,045 tons, Captain S. Schacht, arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday, with a cargo of timber from Zanzibar (Dec. 30), and 21 deck passengers.

THE Knight of St. George, 1,976 tons, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, Captain J. Thomas, brought a cargo of coals from Cardiff which port she left for this on the 17th December last.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Goa 1,232 tons, Captain T.W. Lewins, brought in Bombay, yesterday morning a general cargo and the following passengers; from Calcutta which port she cleared on the 13th ultimo:—Miss Stevenson Mr. W. St. James, wife and 4 children and Mrs. Noronha.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Putiala, 1,956 tons, Captain H.B. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Austin, for Mangalore; Mrs. Calder and two children and Mr. H. O. Campbell for Marmagoa, Mr. P. Mackinon, Mr. Macnichael, and Mr. William Currie for Calcutta; and 7 adults on deck for other ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Cargo.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arara	2668	I. Nawel	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	.....	B	Graham & Co.
„ Rosetta	2154	J. W. Brady	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes	1890	J. Scrivener	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Macgregor	1926	J. H. Palmer	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Crown of Arragon	1483	W. Furgusson	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rodgers	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akaba	2538	J. C. Main	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Bernard	1447	R. Young	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Waverley	2282	R. Calvert	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ L. Tower	1809	G. Nelson	P	Bates Craig & Co.
„ D. Baldmino	3044	G. Dodero	Q	F. Rubattino.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Malacca (s)	Schacht	Zanzibar, Dec. 30.
13	Goa (s)	Lewins	Calcutta, Dec. 27.
	Kt. of St. Georges	Thomas	Cardiff, Dec. 17.
	Carlton (s)	Watson	Moulmein, Jan. 2.
	Hajeem (s)	Newey	Mauritius, Dec. 20.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Fischer	Rangoon, Jan. 4.
	Choice	Saburi	Mauritius, Nov. 23.
	Ct. of Edinburg	Hood	Penarth, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	Pattialla (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.
	Amana (s)	Thwaite	Messina and Genoa.
	Atreto (s)	Gordon	Aden and Antwerp
	Bhowna ar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Mary MacMaster	McLeod	Falso Point.
	Peshwa (s)	Edge	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced loading since yesterday:—

Steamer Malacca, for Zanzibar.
„ Hajeem, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9.—Steamers Chanda and Booldana. Ships Conqueror, Walter H. Wilson, and British Sceptre.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVAL.

9 Africa (s) .... Calcutta.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

8 Asia (s) .... Negapatam.
10 Africa (s) .... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Carnegy, Br-Genl., Mad. Staff, on duty, from Belgaum
Austin, Lt-Col., Mad. Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.
Strutt, Col., Bo., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY. 13.

Blyth, Capt., Bl., 10th Bl. Lancers, on leave, from Mooltan.
Hughes, Capt., Bo., 2nd R. Dublin Fus., on leave, from Poona.
Samuels, Surg-Major, Bo., Med. Staff, *en route* to England, from Purandhar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Carnegy, Br-Genl., Mad. Staff, on duty, to Mangalore
Austin, Lt-Col., Mad. Staff, on duty, to Mangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 14, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday, the 15th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade:—Sections 2's (1&2). 30, 31, and 32.

2. It is notified that during the Rifle Association meeting no class firing can be carried on at Coorla. The meeting commences on Monday, 17th, and will close on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

3. Tickets for Rifle Association meeting are now ready for issue. Members are requested to apply for them on or before Saturday next. To be paid for on application.

4. Messrs. Green and Read have very kindly offered a prize of Rs. 50 to be fired for by the members of A Company. The conditions are as follows:—Distance 600 and 800 yards, shots at each distance, 10 sighting shot at distance. All members of the company are eligible to compete for the prize, date of competition will hereafter be notified.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 13, 1887.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are replaced at the disposal of H R H the C-in-C:—Surgn W G H Henderson, IMS, Surgn-Major R H Batty, IMS, and Surgn-Major J F Keith, MD., IMS.

The undermentio

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review*.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough*.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER-BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebral or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated in course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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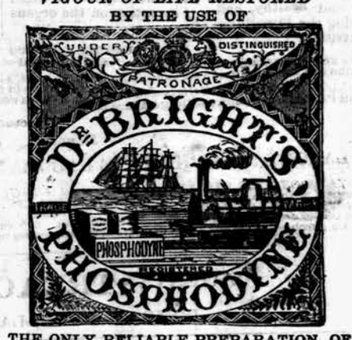

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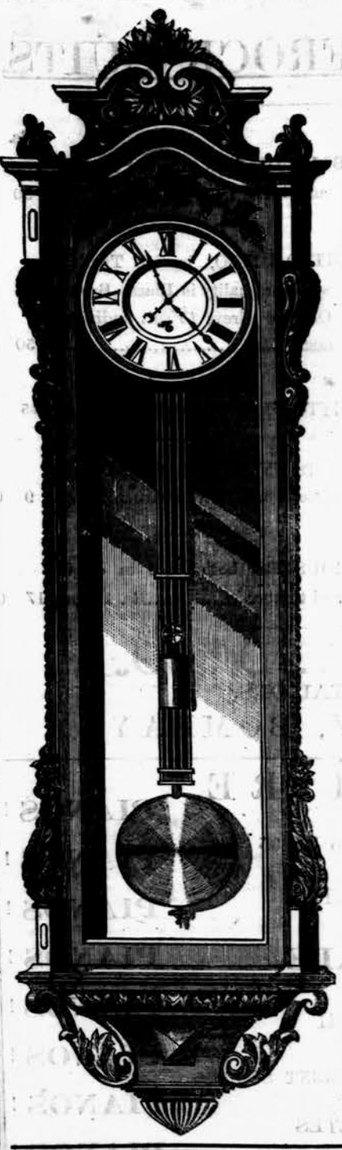

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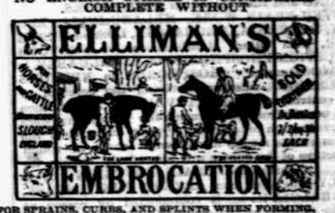

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